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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [rates illegible]
Schedule of Prices for space upon the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
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36.00 per Square for one year.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition which sailed from Fortress several days ago, under command of Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham, has been satisfactorily heard from. On Tuesday last they attacked and carried Forts Clark and Caswell on the coast of North Carolina, took seven hundred and fifty prisoners, including Commodore Barron, late of the U. S. Navy, one thousand stand of arms, thirty cannon, a vessel loaded with provisions, another with cotton, and several life-boats. The rebel account of the affair, *via* Richmond and Nashville, admits the capture of Fort Hatteras with 30 cannon and 300 prisoners. Among the documents, more or less interesting, found in the forts, was a report from the engineer who constructed them, pronouncing them impregnable.

The fruits of this success can hardly be overestimated. The worst nest of pirates on the whole Southern coast is broken up. North Carolina is laid open to assault on a long line of sea-board. The account of prisoners and military stores taken at Bull Run is balanced, and the attention of Jeff. Davis's army, or at least of the North Carolina regiments, will be withdrawn from the Potomac to a more pressing exigency at home.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A dispatch in the New Orleans *Delta* of the 27th ult., from Richmond, says "Rumors here confirm the surrender of Gen. Rosecrans to Gen. Lee, near Beverly." As the War Department had advices from Gen. Rosecrans up to the afternoon of the 27th, the day after the "confirmation" of a previous rumor must have been sent from Richmond, we are led to doubt the truth of the rumor.

KENTUCKY.

It seems hardly possible that peace can be maintained many days longer in Kentucky. The Tennessee rebels and their allies in Kentucky appear determined to precipitate a conflict. Fortunately, they can be accommodated. The loyal troops at Camp Jo. Holt and Camp Dick. Robinson, led by the hero of Fort Sumter, will give them anything they want in short notice, and Indiana and Ohio will hasten to their aid with joyful alacrity. We had hoped that Kentucky might be spared the calamities of war, but it seems that Breckinridge and Magoffin are bound to have the soil of their State drenched in blood.

MISSOURI.

Col. Hecker's regiment, the advance guard of Gen. Prentiss's army, has arrived at Greenville, Wayne Co., Mo., without encountering any enemy. Gen. Hardee is not there. Whether he has retreated to Arkansas, or moved to the Southeast to join Pillow, does not as yet appear.

The reported fight at Lexington between 3000 rebels and some 400 Home Guards, wants confirmation; as also does the reported brush between Montgomery and Rains over on the Kansas border.

The state of affairs on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is precarious, but not quite desperate, as it appears that a train came through to Quincy last night. Quite a panic existed in Quincy yesterday in consequence of the reported seizure of Lagrange, Mo., a few miles up the river, by the rebels.

The money plundered from the Fayette Bank has been restored to the directors.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

The expression of joyful satisfaction caused by the perusal of Gen. Fremont's proclamation in the city yesterday was quite unanimous. Men congratulated each other on the streets, that bottom had been touched at last by the resolute Commander of the West, and all took new courage for the righteous cause. The only apprehension expressed was a fear lest the force at the disposal of Gen. Fremont should be inadequate to the prompt execution of his vigorous purpose. We do not share in this apprehension. We look to see a beginning made forthwith. Gen. Fremont is not the man to let his words get cool. McCulloch has invaded the loyal citizens of Missouri with Cherokees and Seminoles, and Pillow has brought a regiment of negroes in his army. Now let the plundering savages who are destroying railroads, robbing banks and shooting travelers in North Missouri have a tussle with their own slaves by way of variety.

Distressing Casualty.

An accident of an unusually painful character occurred at the farm of Ezra L. Sherman, Esq., two and a half miles West of Glencoe, on the Chicago and Milwaukee road, on Saturday night last. Mrs. Sherman, who, with her family, is spending the summer months there, heard one of her children in a room adjoining her own cry out, and, with a true mother's care, left her bed to attend its wants. In going across a short hall between the two apartments, she made a false step and fell down stairs, instantly breaking her neck. Mr. Sherman hearing the noise of the fall, sprang up, ran to the foot of the stairs and caught her in his arms only to find that she was dead!

Mrs. S. here, in the home of the family, had a very extensive acquaintance, and was universally beloved. Her loss will be severely felt, but by none so passionately as by the husband and children who will miss her daily beauty of life and her never failing tenderness and care.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters at Sterling, Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 30, 1861.

Abe S. Clarke and Christian Weaver were arrested in this city on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Clarke has been suspected for three months past, and has been closely watched.

To-day there was a circus here, and all at once the city was flooded with bogus halves and quarters, and Clarke and Weaver arrested and some of the coin found on them. Clarke undertook to throw a lot away, but the keen eye of the officer detected the movement, and the coin was secured. At this stage his wife, who was in town, had urgent business at home, and hired a livery team and started in great haste for their home, some three miles distant from here.

City Marshal Alexander "smelt a mice," and started out after them, and after having a big race, succeeded in gaining the house first, and there found a complete set of tools, money partly made, chemicals, and all the utensils necessary for carrying on the trade.

Mrs. Clarke, who, by the way, is quite young and good-looking, felt decidedly indignant at the conduct of the officer in searching her house in her absence.

Clarke is an old rogue, having, it is said, been in State's prison. He was confined in jail in this county about a year on the charge of forgery, and cheated justice of its dues. Last fall he broke into the store of Ferrell & Harper, of this city, and was arrested and committed to jail, and a part of the money identified, but as he was lucky enough not to steal anything but Wisconsin bank notes, bills under five dollars, the Judge decided that under the law of this State they were not money, hence he could not be held for stealing, and again he went free. But this time I think he will find a steady home, and hope that U. S. Marshal Jones will promptly take the matter in hand. X

Proclamations of the Governor and Commanding General of New Mexico.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

SANTA FE, August 11, 1861.

Major Isaac Lynde and command have been released on parole, and are reported as having already crossed the Jornada del Muerto on their way here. The war-worn veteran has become suddenly unpopular, and there are not a few who charge him with having betrayed his trust.

If the surrender has been productive of evil, it has been partially counterbalanced in awakening a sense of insecurity in our officials. It has prompted decisive measures for the defence of the Territory, as may be seen by the following proclamations by the Governor, and Colonel Commanding Department of New Mexico:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, the threatened invasion of the Territory from Indian tribes, as well as from other powers, makes it the imperious duty of every good citizen to come forward to the defence of the Territory and the protection of the lives and property of the good people thereof against such threatened violence; now, therefore, I, Abraham Rencher, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, by virtue of my authority as Governor of said Territory, do call upon all good and loyal citizens to uphold the authority of the laws, and to defend the Territory against invasion and violence from whatever quarter they may come. For this purpose I exhort and require all persons liable to do military service, to organize themselves into military companies, elect their officers as required by the militia law, and report such companies to Charles P. Cleaver, the Adjutant General of the Territory, that they may be armed and equipped for defence, and to hold themselves in readiness to be called into the service of the United States as the exigencies of the Territory may require.

And especially do I call upon and require of each of the Prefects of the counties of Mora, Santa Fe, Santa Anna, Bernadillo, Valencia and Socorro, to organize in each of their respective counties a company of one hundred men to be called the Home Guard; and of the counties of San Miguel, Taos, and Rio Arriba, two similar companies each, in conformity to a recent law of Congress, a copy of which is herewith published for the information of the public. Each of the said companies are to elect their officers and report themselves to the Adjutant General of the Territory that they may be organized into a regiment when called into actual service.

I further require and enjoin upon each and every militia officer from Major Generals to Captains of companies, to organize and order out the militia within their respective districts, or such portions thereof as he or they may think necessary, to repel any invasion, or threatened invasion, "by Indians or any other power," as required by the militia law of the Territory of New Mexico.

Done at Santa Fe, this 5th day of August, 1861.

A. RENCHER,
Governor of New Mexico.

MIG'L. A. OTERO, Secretary of New Mexico.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Territory of New Mexico has been invaded by troops of the State of Texas, and it is believed that persons in this Territory are in communication with the enemy, giving them aid and comfort, I, EDWARD R. S. CANBY, Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and Commander of the Department of New Mexico, do hereby order and proclaim that the writ of *habeas corpus* is, and shall be, suspended in and about all military posts, stations and camps that are now or may hereafter be occupied in and about all commands, columns, detachments or bodies of troops in march, and in and over all territory that is now or may hereafter become the theatre of operations in defending the inhabitants and soil of New Mexico from invasion and rebellion.

And I do hereby call upon all officers and upon all loyal citizens, as they value their liberties, their homes and the soil of their adoption, to aid and assist, to the utmost of their ability, in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and sustaining and enforcing the laws of the United States.

The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* will not limit or circumscribe in any other respect the civil courts or the action of the civil functionaries of the Territory, and the suspension will be removed as soon as the danger of invasion or insurrection has been overcome.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Colonel Nineteenth Infantry,
Commanding Department of New Mexico.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NEW MEXICO,
SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 6, 1861.

The Blockade.

Great activity in the Navy Department—What has been done—A great fleet prepared.

Those who find fault with the management of the Navy Department should remember that when this administration came into power, we had, practically, no navy. We had, at least, scarcely any available naval force for home use. The traitors, under Buchanan's administration, had so arranged it as to order off nearly every vessel in the Navy upon distant duty, so that when Mr. Welles came into office there were in all the ports of the North but four small vessels, carrying twenty-five guns. Treachery had done its work as effectually on the waters as on the land. Our war ships were scattered over the globe, and the rebellion brought the necessity of creating a navy from the very bottom. This had to be done, too, without legislative authority for extraordinary action and against the drawbacks which routine imposed.

Before Congress met, the construction of three gun-boats were ordered, and as soon as Congress acted, men were dispatched to the various ports to buy every available vessel fit for naval service, and all possible expedition has been used in procuring rifled cannon for their use. In this way the Secretary of the Navy has examined and purchased 78 vessels, has examined and chartered 10 more, has placed 23 gunboats and 8 sloops-of-war on the stocks, and got the engines for all of them well in hand, is now "fitting out" 35 vessels, has called home from all quarters of the globe our scattered war ships, has captured over 80 vessels while running our blockade, and has gathered upon the Atlantic and Gulf coast a squadron of 59 ships, and placed in the Potomac another of 25. This is not the work of a day, nor of months, and the marvel is that so much has been done in so short a time. If the people will have but patience they will soon hear of an efficient naval force in active service, the treachery of the last administration having caused the delay and difficulty already experienced.

A general recapitulation shows the following state of facts:—

Vessels purchased	78
Vessels chartered	10
Steam sloops building	8
Gunboats building	23
Vessels fitting out	35
Naval vessels on the way home	12
Vessels on embargo duty	84
Vessels on the Pacific coast	8
Guns of blockading fleet on duty	697
Men of blockading fleet	9,219
Prices paid for purchased vessels	$3,594,578

These statements prove that the Secretary of the Navy is exercising great vigilance in the conduct of his department, and that from a state of inactivity and disorganization he has brought the Navy to a high condition of efficiency.

Alleged Embezzlement—Arrest of Railroad Conductors.

For months past secret detectives have been employed on the entire line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the conductors made true and full returns of the moneys collected by them from the numerous passengers who go from point to point without purchasing tickets. This plan had its origin in certain suspicions, and in order to test the matter fully the detective system was adopted. We regret to say that all the conductors of passenger trains on this road, *excepting two*, have been charged with appropriating money received from passengers, and will be subjected to legal prosecution.

Last week four conductors, running on the Western Division, (between Crestline and Chicago), were quietly arrested at Bucyrus, Ohio, and held to answer. Their names have not yet been made public for some reason or other.

Within a day or two, six conductors on the Eastern Division have been arrested here and held to bail for trial. Four of these, Messrs. Jenkins, Ross, Leavet and Fry, were employed on the Mail and Express trains, and ran through to Crestline. The other two, Messrs. Hoover and Sherburne, were engaged on the passenger trains to Massillon. The informations against these men have been made by T. D. Messler, Esq., Auditor of the company, and in each case a certain sum is specified as having been embezzled upon a certain day. The amount is not large, but they indicate that the company *may* have been swindled out of considerable sums of money during the past few years. It may be proper here to remark that the accused were afforded an opportunity to "disgorge," but they denied their guilt, and declined to criminate themselves by refunding to the company. Other arrests are expected to be made, and the places of the accused will be filled by new conductors.

The dismissal of nearly all the conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, some months since, upon charges of a like character, awakened general attention to this matter, and since then three or four great railway lines have been forced to resort to a similar plan for getting rid of dishonest employees. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in order to lessen the temptation, increased the rate of compensation fifteen dollars per month, but they have at last been compelled to part with the services of men hitherto not only regarded as worthy and competent, but strictly honest. These railroad exposures are sad and humiliating, and prove the truth of the maxim—"honesty is the best policy."—*Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 30th.*

Excitement in Dayton.

The people of Dayton, Ohio, have a financial excitement of an unpleasant character just now. The firm of Davis & Cuppy has been doing an extensive banking and real estate business, the business being principally managed by Davis. Mr. Cuppy was the Senator from Montgomery in the last Legislature. Sunday night Mr. Davis disappeared, and it is understood that his absence represents a loss to the community of about $150,000. Mr. D. continues missing.

MR. HOLT IN BOSTON.

ANOTHER NOBLE SPEECH FROM THE KENTUCKY PATRIOT.

BOSTON, August 29, 1861.

The citizens of Boston gave expression, on Tuesday evening, to the sentiments of high respect which they entertained for the Hon. Joseph Holt, individually, and as a son of the noble State of Kentucky, by a very enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Tremont House.

Mr. Holt descended the steps about 9½ o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause. The Hon. Edward Everett then welcomed Mr. Holt to Boston.

At the conclusion of Mr. Everett's remarks, cheers were given for Mr. Holt and for the State of Kentucky, with great enthusiasm. After the band had performed a patriotic air, Mr. Holt stepped forward, and was received with warm applause. He said:

SPEECH OF MR. HOLT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I came to Boston, as do many American travelers, not merely to look upon the city, beautiful in itself—upon its monuments, and upon these magnificent landscapes in which, as a jewel, it is set—but also to revive, if haply I might, the glow of my patriotism amid the thrilling associations that cluster around this cradle of the Revolution. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Here are gardens of memories which can never, never lose their fragrance; here are altars whose fires, though kindled in behalf of human rights nearly a century ago, have waxed only the brighter for the years through which they have burned. No true son of the Republic can press the soil of Bunker Hill without having his veneration for your great ancestors deepened and exalted, and without feeling his vows of devotion to the country strengthened and renewed. [Cheers.]

I am thankful for that most earnest, that most eloquent, that most flattering recognition, which in your name has been given, of my fidelity to our common country, under circumstances of peril and of trial. Most grateful, too, am I for that friendly, that kindly allusion to my native State, Kentucky, [cheers for Kentucky], whose star, so long obscured by the baleful influences of unfaithful men, is now preparing to shine forth in the strength and lustre of other days. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."]

Kentucky has assumed her present position under no prompting of passion, but calmly and deliberately, after careful review of the whole field of controversy, and in view of all the gloom and perils that encompass the Union, she now avows she loves it still, and will cling to it amid its sorrows, as she has clung to it in the days of its strength and its glory. [Cheers.] That which she has so nobly declared from the ballot-box, it is now her manifest duty to make good upon the battle-field—[immense applause]; and that duty, already begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully performed upon the meeting of her Legislature, which takes place but a few days hence. Full, full will be the measure of my joy, when I shall behold the patriot soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands, rebuking those traitorous men who, through long years, have striven to render them aliens and enemies to each other.

Fellow citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the stars and stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. [Applause.] Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—[cheers and cries of "Good," "Good"]—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the Rebellion. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise [cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?

Fellow citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open, and, thus far, successful revolt; and an army, it may be of a hundred thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines and menacing the safety of Washington. From this pressing peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid propheseyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befall a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the belief that since this rebellion is the cause of crime, that therefore it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded, for our instruction and our admiration, that Cataline and his co-conspirators fell with their faces to the enemy; and so probably will fall the rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. All delay, all seeming hesitancy, all discussion, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If, however, from any cause, this contest is to be prolonged, we must not seek to conceal from ourselves its possible consequences; but even now, in advance, we should bravely and calmly look the worst of them in the face. Your ships may have to furl their sails in many a sea, and the grass may spring up in marts heretofore pressed by the busy feet of commerce; wide spread bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the wail of sorrow may go up, not only from stricken households and communities, but also from cities and States, over the brave and true men who have laid down their lives upon the altar of their country. But our institutions are well worth all these sacrifices, and all other sacrifices which we may or can possibly make for their preservation. All that we are and all that we have are the fruits of these institutions; and all that we may now generously devote to their safety in this hour of their extreme peril, if we are successful, they will give back to us and our children's children, increased a hundred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very shadow of these threatened disasters, even this night and this hour, we could have peace. We could have peace by laying down our necks, our country and our flag in the dust beneath the feet of remorseless traitors. [Loud cries of "Never," "Never!"] But how can we do this, seeing that the graves of our fathers are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet speaks to us with voices which will not and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.]

If we falter, we fall; and not only will Washington, your Capital, be subjugated and sacked, but your cities and your fields will be swept over by an army carrying in its train desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of the Cæsars. The fiendish tone of the Southern press, its exultant threatenings and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration. If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins, in contrast with the integrity of our Government, we are lost—we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably, and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I verily believe we will be, if true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring [applause], and thus, out of all this national turmoil, and battle, and bloodshed, and wringing anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country, bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that mount above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future, that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war is the disloyalty found in the midst of us. [Cries of "That's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington and the Border States; but it is in a great degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering.

The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] *It is in vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augurs in their pockets, who at every stolen opportunity are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are embarked.* [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dismemberment would involve the abasement of all which we, as Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of the grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old, sitting in judgment upon the rival claims of two mothers to the possession of the same child, decreed that it should be cut in twain, and that one half should be given to the one claimant and the other half to the other, it was the false mother who accepted and exulted in the judgment, while the true mother turned away with horror, preferring to commit the life of her offspring to the keeping of even her own enemy, rather than that it should thus perish. The filial and the maternal instincts are in this regard the same. The man who is willing that this prosperous and free country shall be severed by the sword of treason now suspended over it, may have been born upon American soil, but he has no American heart in his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] The true son of the Republic, like the true mother, turns away from the proposal with indignation and abhorrence. [Great cheering.]

THE LATEST NEWS.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. BUTLER'S SQUADRON.

GRAND NATIONAL VICTORY

Capture of Fort Hatteras with 300 Rebel Prisoners.

REPORTED REBEL REPULSE AT LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Hecker Occupies Greenville, Mo.

HARDEE NOT TO BE FOUND.

Return of the $100,000.

ALARM AT QUINCY, ILL.

All Quiet in and About Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1861.

"FEW DIE AND NONE RESIGN."

One hundred names of officers of and below the grade of Colonel are before the Army Retiring Board, upon which they will act. Of these officers, only *two*—Col. Martin Burke, of the Second Artillery, now in charge of the forts in New York harbor, and Col. Butler, of the Fourth Artillery—have signified their intention to be voluntarily retired. It is thought the work of the Board will be much hindered by this indisposition of the fogies to get out of the war; and from the way in which the Board itself is organized—being made up mainly of old men—it is feared that their labor will not be very searching.

The case of Colonel Abert, of the Engineers, has been acted on—the first one. His retirement is recommended. Col. Kearney's case is now under consideration. He is also o. Artillery. The case of Col. Lings, of the same corps, is under discussion. Both of these last have been over forty years in the service, and are very old and infirm; but there seems neither on their part nor on the part of others any ready disposition to get out of the way.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Brigadier Generals, whose appointments I foreshadowed yesterday, have received their commissions to-day, and are Generals by brevet. Col. Charles Smith, three times brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican war—is ordered to report to Gen. Fremont, and the others to Gen. McClellan.

Capt. Geo. F. Flint, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, reports to Gen. Thomas at Louisville.

Oliver J. Wetherill of Indiana, and Wm. G. Tirrell, have been appointed additional Paymasters.

MORE SKIRMISHING.

The *Republican* of this evening has a story of a skirmish near Munson's Hill, across the Potomac, where a thousand rebels are throwing up entrenchments, between eighteen of our men and sixteen hundred of the enemy? Five of our side were wounded and six taken prisoners. Of the rebels, four were killed and several wounded.

MORE CANNON.

The *Republican* says that eight or ten rifled cannon are planted on Munson's Hill; but Professor Lowe saw but two from his balloon when he made his ascension yesterday.

MORE CAPTURES.

Thirteen rebel boats were seized by one of our tugs last night, on the river near Fort Washington. The capture is thought to be important.

THE PROSPECT.

There is no apprehension here that an attack on Washington is among the near probabilities. Excitement in relation to the matter has died away, if any has existed. All agree that the attack, when made, must be on our right flank, near Leesburg. It is believed that the Government is prepared for any emergency.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The labors of Gen. McClellan are incessant, in office and camp. His old blue blouse has become as famous here as Napoleon's grey overcoat. The General spent most of the day across the river.

HEALTH OF THE CAMP.

Apprehensions of sickness begin to be entertained; but the general health of the camps is yet pretty good. A few cases of camp dysentery are appearing.

CAPT. J. B. FRY.

The question of Capt. Fry's attachment to Col. Hunter's staff is not yet settled. Hunter wants him for Chief; but he is needed here.

GEN. FREMONT'S TEN-STRIKE.

Intelligence of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation reached here to-day; but nothing is known of the opinion of the Cabinet in relation to it. It is believed that he will be sustained in his position, and that more rigorous measures will be inaugurated everywhere.

ALL QUIET.

To the eye everything is quiet here to-day, though the work of preparation goes on.

PROF. LOWE'S BALLOON FIRED AT.

Prof. Lowe came within three rods of death on his descent with his balloon yesterday—two rifled cannon shot having struck within that distance of him at Bal'y's Cross Roads. A squadron of our cavalry on the spot were struck only five minutes before.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 31, 1861.

The order of Provost Marshal McKinstry in regard to passes has been thoroughly enforced to-day upon the railroads leading into the interior. No impediment, however, has been placed in the way of those bound eastward or going into Illinois via the Ferries. The Marshal's office has been thronged all day, by hosts of people desiring passes—a large proportion of these probably have no idea of going out of the county, but obstacles having been placed in their way, they of course have been immediately possessed with an uncontrollable desire to leave. The captains of the various steamers leaving port to-night have received a general pass for passengers and crew. The removal of all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, creates considerable consternation among the Police force of the city. It is rumored that the Chief of Police—McDonough's—head goes off next. The entire force will be weeded out. No appointments have been made to fill the vacancies.

There was some excitement created to-night by rumors of a riot in the 10th Ward. It seems that a barkeeper up Broadway has for several days past kept his saloon open in violation of the Provost Marshal's order. This afternoon the saloon was filled with a crowd of recently paid off Home Guards, who were creating considerable disturbance, and defied the police. Information of the state of affairs was sent to the Provost Marshal, and he immediately repaired to the spot, with Col. Foster's cavalry company, and soon put an end to the trouble, by arresting the entire crowd. The company, with Maj. McKinstry at its head, went through the city at a breakneck pace, giving the impression that the disturbance was much more serious than it really was.

The train from Pilot Knob, to-night brings intelligence of the arrival of Hecker at Greenville. Nothing had been seen of Hardee, and no opposition whatever was made to Hecker's progress.

The money recently taken belonging to the Fayette Bank has been restored to the directors. It is understood that this is the result of Major McKinstry's action in the premises.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

GRAND FEDERAL VICTORY.

Capture of Fort Hatteras with 300 Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—A special to the Louisville *Courier*, from the *Union and American*, Nashville 31st, says dispatches from Richmond state that Gen. Butler commanding a fleet of 100 guns and 4,000 men, arrived at Fort Hatteras on Tuesday, and opened fire on the Fort, which was vigorously returned by the garrison of 300 men, under command of Capt. Barron, formerly of the United States Navy. After twenty rounds the rebel's ammunition gave out, and the entire garrison surrendered. The fort was built a few months since, and mounted twenty guns.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Aug. 31, 1861.

This city was thrown into great excitement this evening, occasioned by reports that Lagrange is in possession of the rebels, who intended taking a quantity of powder stored there; and also by the reports that the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad track was torn up for several miles west of Palmyra, and the rebels gathering on the opposite side of the river for the purpose of taking Quincy. The Home Guard and a German company turned out with such arms as could be procured, and stationed themselves on the levee to guard against being surprised until reinforced. A gentleman who came from up the river, says he heard nothing of any rebels in Lagrange until he arrived here. All was quiet at half past ten. A train through from St. Joseph arrived at 10 o'clock. The reports, therefore, are probably untrue and the excitement groundless.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 31.

The gun-boats A. O. Tyler and Lexington, hearing that there was a skirmish in the vicinity of Hickman, Ky.; left for that point this morning. They returned this evening and report all quiet, and that the report was totally unfounded. Secession flags were flying at Hickman and Columbus, and several on board wanted to take them down; but Commodore Rodgers protested against this movement, as he did not wish to interfere with Kentucky without orders from a higher source.

Col's. Haynie and Smith have concluded to consolidate, as too much time would be occupied in raising two regiments. Col. Haynie takes command and Smith goes as Lieut. Colonel.

Thomas Smith, a member of Capt. Taylor's Co. B., Chicago Light Artillery, was severely wounded to-day by the discharge of one of their guns. He lost one arm and is otherwise dangerously injured; he is now in the hospital here.

From Washington—Startling News from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—[Special to the *Post*.] Startling news reaches us from Kentucky. Mr. Jackson, M. C. from that State, who has just returned to this city from the performance of commission duty in New York, left suddenly for Kentucky last night, having received urgent dispatches indicating danger of an instant outbreak of hostilities. Similar advices have been received here to-day from Mr. Guthrie.

Schuyler Colfax has just arrived here. He reports that enlistment is going on finely in Indiana and Illinois. The troops are anxious for immediate service. Within a fortnight 25,000 men will be in the field from Indiana alone.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Lieut. H. Ward, late of the Macedonian, who lately resigned, arrived in New York on the Release, on Friday, and has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Navy Department had the Potomac river examined last night between this city and Fort Weston for boats which might be used for transporting contraband across. Thirteen were brought up to the Navy Yard.

Letters to Western Kentucky to the continued post offices, should be addressed via Louisville.

Reported Fight at Lexington, Mo.—The Stolen $100,000 Returned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The *Republican* learns that a force of secessionists, forty-five hundred strong, attacked the four hundred and thirty home guards and Federal troops in the entrenchments at Lexington on Thursday, and were repulsed with a loss of sixty killed. None of the Federal force were killed. This needs confirmation.

Chas. McGaven, Basil W. Drake, James H. Carlisle, secession Police Commissioners, have been removed.

The report that Palmyra was occupied by secessionists under Martin Green a few days ago, is untrue.

The money, belonging to the Fayette Bank, seized by secessionists Wednesday, has been returned.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Two regiments of brigade of Home Guards of Louisville, under command of Brigadier General Jourett, paraded through the streets this evening. They made a fine appearance, and are fully armed and uniformed. Several companies of the brigade, ununiformed and unarmed, not having participated to-day, are on parade in the streets to-night.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here to-day, persons being aroused by its violence from sleep. The shock lasted fully three minutes.

The statement from Washington that Mr. Guthrie had sent advices to that city of an apprehended outbreak of hostilities in Kentucky is untrue.

Southern News.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—It is believed in Richmond that the blockade has been effectually broken by the arrival of the British ship Alliance at Beaufort, N. C.

Davis is reported convalescent.

An engagement took place at Cross Lanes, Va., on the 26th, between 3,600 Confederates and 900 Federals, resulting in our favor.

The commercial intercourse with the North under limitations, is to be enforced by penalties during the war. Also letter correspondence is prohibited.

Advices from Matanzas, 25th, says the British schooner which ran the blockade off Newbern, arrived there, and sailed for Charleston. A sloop from Charleston also run the blockade.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday, on his way to Keene, New Hampshire, to purchase shoe and pegging machines for Georgia, and was taken to Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State.

The remains of General Lyon arrived at three this afternoon, and were escorted by a guard of honor, to the City Hall, where they will lie in state until Monday afternoon, when they will be conveyed to Connecticut.

Forty thousand dollars, belonging to the rebels, was seized yesterday, in the Park Bank, by Marshal Murray.

The *Post's* special says all is quiet on the Potomac to-day.

The Unionists near Monson's Hill, are leaving rapidly.

The War Department is actively filling vacancies in volunteer forces, by appointing officers without regard to regular grades.

Fight with Montgomery—Rebel Camps in Northern Missouri.

ROLLA, Aug. 30—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following item: "Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Ft. Scott, between Col. Montgomery of the Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Rains. Reinforcements had been sent to Rains from Springfield. Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond [illegible]. Another encampment of over 5,000 was at a spring south of the Fayetteville road. There were also encampments near Springfield. Gen. McBride, with 10,000 men, passed through Dade county last week in a Northwest direction, and 10,000 men, were at Dry Glades, in Dade county, devastating the country. Every vestige of property belonging to Union men in Greene county had been seized.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued orders peremptorily forbidding any person passing beyond the limits of this county without special permit from his office, and all railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the Provost Marshal. This order is aimed specially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

From St. Joseph—Alarm at Quincy.

QUINCY, Aug. 31.—The train from St. Joseph arrived all safe this evening about 10:30. The reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra cannot be true.

There is great excitement in this city tonight, occasioned by fears of rebels from Missouri coming over to burn and sack the city; but it will probably be over in a few hours and be found groundless.

Earthquake in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity at five o'clock this morning, arousing people from their sleep.

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Splendid Success on the Coast of North Carolina.

TWO FORTS AND 750 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler have achieved a greater success than has hitherto been gained in the war.

The capture of the forts on the North Carolina coast was the sailors' work. To them be the praise. They went heart and soul in the fight and when the white flag was run up, cheered lustily.

Fort Clark fell on the first day. Our men entered it, took possession, and on the second day corrected the range of the guns, and for ten minutes following the opening of the fire, a storm of shells fell into Fort Hatteras, crashing through the bomb-proofs in which the defenders were hiding, scattering them in panic like so many frightened sheep. Gen. Butler counted twenty-eight shells falling into the fort in eight minutes. Presently the white flag was run up, and seven hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty cannon, one thousand stand of small arms, a vessel loaded with provisions, another loaded with cotton, and two United States life-boats fell into our hands.

Among the distinguished prisoners was Commodore Barron, Acting-Secretary of the rebel navy, a nephew of Com. Barron of Decatur celebrity; Col. Martin, a prominent lawyer, and several resigned Lieutenants of our army and navy. Besides these there were a full North Carolina regiment, a great many recruits who came in from the country after the attack commenced, among them many professional men, planters, tar boilers, &c. Two thousand more were on their way to reinforce the works when the surrender was made. They were not in the fight; retracing their steps, they made good time to the interior.

This capture places the whole North Carolina coast beneath our rule, and enables us to harass it and land where we please; to relight Cape Hatteras light-house, and to break up the worst piratical nest on our whole seaboard.

Among the documents found is a report from the engineer of the fort that it was finished and *impregnable*; also a circular from the Navy Agent at Norfolk, that all his guns and fuses had been distributed, together with a list of vessels loading at Rio Janeiro for American ports, from our late Consul there.

But two of the rebel companies were uniformed. There were many complaints among them of poor pay, scarcity of provisions and wretched water.

Gen. Butler exceeded his instructions, which were to destroy obstacles and sink the stone-filled hulks in the inlets, but finding forts ready made to his hand he thought he might as well take and keep them. The forts are equally strong on all sides and inaccessible except by shell. The rebel shells were mostly filled with sand, with poor fuses and worthless caps. The Cabinet meeting this morning concluded not to censure Gen. Butler for thus transcending his orders! The General brought up his own dispatches.

[By the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is the official report of the Hatteras Inlet affair:

To the Secretary of the Navy:

I have to inform you that we have been eminently successful. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. We are taking on board the Minnesota officers and men mustering six hundred and fifteen, who surrendered after the bombardment from the fleet during a portion of two days. After landing the prisoners at New York, I shall return to Hampton.

S. H. STRINGHAM, Blockading Squadron.

The articles of capitulation agreed on between Commodore Stringham and General Butler and Samuel Barron, Commanding Naval force C. S. N., Col. Martin and Major Andrews commanding land forces at Fort Hatteras, stipulate that all the forces under said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions, arms, men and property are unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, on terms of full capitulation, and that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due prisoners of war.

Another official account says the expedition to Hatteras Inlet resulted in a signal victory over the rebels by the capture of two forts, twenty-five cannon, one thousand stand of arms, seven hundred and fifty prisoners—among whom is Capt. Sam'l Barron, Lieut. Sharp, Dr. Brown, late U. S. N., and Major Andrews, late U. S. A. Loss on their side not exactly known—five known to be killed and a number wounded, many of whom were carried away. Lieut. Murdock, late U. S. N., among the number, with the loss of an arm. We have no casualty of consequence. The surrender was unconditional.

About three hundred men were landed amid heavy surf, when the men-of-war hauled in and commenced a cannonade at 10:15 A. M. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, re-commencing on the 29th with increased effect. The enemy attempted to land about one hundred and fifty men, but were driven back. At 11:30 they displayed a white flag and were forced to surrender at discretion.

It is believed many of the wounded, and perhaps all the killed, were sent on board rebel steamers in the Sound prior to the capitulation.

Gen. Butler has arrived in Washington. The news of the victory caused unbounded joy. The result of the expedition is said to be our possession of the entire North Carolina coast. This expedition was planned by experienced officers in connection with the Navy Department before the meeting of the last Congress, but had been delayed to the 26th. Among the papers captured was one from the late American Consul at Rio Janero, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all vessels leaving or to leave that port during the month, with a full description of cargoes, &c. By this, rebel privateers knew when and where to look for them. Six named in the list were captured.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 1.—Major R. Snowden Andrews, captured at Hatteras, was an architect of this city. Many of the prisoners were Baltimoreans. Among the prizes is a ship loaded with cotton. It is rumored a member of the Southern Cabinet was taken prisoner. The Harriet Lane got ashore and was obliged to throw overboard guns and coal. The footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be held and Wilmington ultimately taken, thus firing into the rebel's rear.

NEW YORK, Sep. 1.—The *Tribune's* special has the following additional particulars. The fleet arrived off Hatteras on Wednesday. Two forts have been erected by the rebels, commanding the mouth of the inlet which commands the entrance to Pimlico and Albema sounds which thus affords connection with Virginia and the sea. The forts replied to our incessant fire, but without much damage. After three hours' cannonading the flag on Fort Clark was hauled down and the rebels retreated to the other fort. Our land forces soon occupied the abandoned fort, hoisting the stars and stripes. At 11:30 our shells were beginning to play on the magazine, when the rebels hoisted a white flag. General Butler refused acceding to any terms except unconditional surrender, which was at last accepted. Barron delivered his sword to Com. Stringham, and the other officers theirs to Gen. Butler. A thousand stand of arms, twelve cannon, three hundred knapsacks and a large quantity of munitions were captured. Nobody on our side was hurt. Four hundred rebels had reinforced the fort the night previous to the attack. Thursday forenoon steamers with a thousand rebels approached, but were kept away by our forces in Fort Clark.

Col. Max Weber was placed in command of Fort Hatteras, and Col. Hawkins in Fort Clark. A portion of the fleet remains there. Several important books and papers were captured disclosing plans of the rebels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Gen. Wool has issued a general order on the Hatteras Inlet victory, and says also that they captured a ten inch columbiad, 31 pieces cannon, a brig loaded with cotton, sloop load of provisions and stores, two life boats, 150 bags coffee, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1861.

THE ARMIES.

There has been no fighting to-day on the other side of the Potomac except an unimportant skirmish between pickets at Alexandria Seminary, in which no one was killed. The story in the *Republican* of last evening about a fight at Munson's Hill, is all moonshine.

DUNN, OF INDIANA.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, a volunteer Aid to Gen. McClellan without pay, has been tendered a regular position on the staff, but declines, thinking it would interfere with his Congressional relations.

GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. Blenker, of New York, is to be appointed a Major General.

News from the South.

LOUISVILLE, Sep. 1.—The correspondence of the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 28th, says the coast of the Mississippi is well protected. Scores of volunteers are all along the shore and quite a number of gun-boats are building.

A special to the New Orleans *Delta*, dated Richmond, 27th, says Davis is so ill that Congress has adjourned to await his convalescence.

A bill has passed Congress for the settlement of accounts with the Government and States for advances towards prosecuting the war. Some members favor the release of Harris, McGraw, and Ely.

Commander Boutwell and Bright were arrested at Richmond charged with being spies.

General Magruder is here.

Rumors here confirm Rosecrans's surrender to Lee, near Beverly.

President Davis is authorized to appoint two aids as Commander in-chief.

All absent officers of the army, on the Potomac, are required to be at their posts on the 28th.

After the adjournment of Congress Davis will take command in person of the army of the Potomac.

A Richmond dispatch reports several arrests in Louden county, Va., of old citizens, charged with treason.

Several deaths had occurred among the Federal prisoners, including Capt. Jones of the First Maine, and Lieut. Bodoin of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment.

The Baptist College at Richmond has been made an army hospital.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 24th, notices the arrest of Commanders Boutwell, U. S. N., by order order of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says there are whispers of a fight soon. Lighters are being made by order of the Quartermaster, and more troops are expected.

Capt. Abernethy, of the Nineteenth Mississippi regiment, reports, on the 20th, that more than half of his brigade are in the hospital.

"Peace" Meeting in Indianapolis—The "Peace" Men Severely Handled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—A convention of the sympathizers of the so-called peace party assembled in this city yesterday afternoon. Though but a few participants were present, a large crowd of excited people assembled. Hon. Robert L. Walpole of this city was made chairman, and while addressing the audience denouncing the Administration and the war, was interrupted and finally withdrew amid great confusion. A man named McLean, a friend of Walpole's, then attempted to harangue the crowd, at the same time drawing a pistol, when the crowd rushed in and he was rather roughly handled. During the melee a number of fights occurred, but with no very serious results. Considerable excitement was manifested during the afternoon, and in the evening a crowd visited the residence of Mr. Walpole and several other prominent political men whose loyalty were questioned and forced them to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, which was done without further disturbance. Among those who took the oath was the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

From California.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, August 30, 1861.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to 21st inst., passed at 5 A. M. to-day. The steamer Uncle Sam for Panama, took $1,100,000 in specie.

Each of the three political parties have nominated a third candidate for Congress, in accordance with the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, that California under the new census is entitled to three members instead of two.

A fire at Shaw's Flats, Tuolumne county, destroyed property valued at $18,000.

There are said to be a good many sympathizers with secession in Nevada Territory.

All the Indian tribes east of the Cascade mountains are believed to be preparing for war upon the whites.

Excitement in Wheeling.

WHEELING, Aug. 1.—There is considerable excitement here to-night in consequence of a dispatch just received from Fairmount, Marion county, by the Governor, stating that a large number of secessionists have risen in the back country, and are marching on the town to burn it and tear up the railroad track. The drums are beating to arms and the streets are crowded with people. The Governor is dispatching the Home Guard and volunteer citizens to Fairmount. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. Lee. All the United States troops have lately gone forward from that point. It is feared that the movement among the secessionists may be general, and a large number of citizens here are going on patrol duty to-night.

Fight at Washington, Mo.

WASHINGTON, Mo., Sept. 1.—Last night 16 of the U. S. Reserve Corps, in this county, were ordered to arrest a violent secessionist living some 10 miles west of here. On approaching the house the lights were put out and the owner learning their intentions fired a double barreled shot gun, killing two of the Reserve Corps. They then burst open the door and killed him, and another man who fired and ran. There is a camp of secessionists in the neighborhood, a few miles from where the above mentioned occurrence took place. Seventy of the Reserves left here this morning to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

Rebel Outrage at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 30.—This morning our city was surprised and thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of 119 mounted armed rebels who paraded the streets and captured two U. S. army recruiting officers, and then returned to their camp which is 8 miles distant. It is rumored there are 150 men rendezvoused near here. The withdrawal of the Federal troops from this point and vicinity has left the field open for their depredations.

A Model Passport.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The following is appended to passports issued by the Provost Marshal, and must bear the signature of each person accepting the pass: "It is understood that the within named subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies the penalty will be death.

Arrest of Hon. E. F. Pendleton.

PLEASANT HILL, Md., Aug. 30.—Advices received from Martinsburg state that Hon. Edward F. Pendleton of Virginia has been captured by the rebels. Mr. Pendleton was a prominent Union man.

Everything on the Potomac between the mouth of the Seneca and Monocacy rivers is quiet.

Capture of the Rebel Magoffin.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sep. 1.—Col. Marshall's Cavalry were at Georgetown on Tuesday and surrounded the town, taking Magoffin prisoner, with several others. One of Col. Marshall's men was killed and one badly wounded. They have probably reached Lexington by this time.

Excitement at Quincy.

QUINCY, Aug. 31.—The train from St. Joseph arrived here all safe. The reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra cannot be true. There is great excitement here to-day occasioned by fears of an attack by rebels from Missouri.

Andrew Johnson at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Hon. Andrew Johnson was serenaded at the Burnet House last evening. He made a speech to the large crowd assembled.

Gen. Robt. Anderson arrived here this morning.

No Change in the Editorship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Ben Wood denies that there has been any change in the editorship of the *Daily News*.

Camp Hunter.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago Dragoons, Company A, arrived here last evening, and will go into camp to-morrow morning. The camp (named in honor of Maj. Gen. Hunter, of Chicago), is situated two and a half miles from this city, on the banks of the Illinois river, at the intersection of Crow Foot Creek; and better camping ground could not be found in the State. The horses for Company A are all here, and are a fine selection of animals. Capt. E. D. Osband has been appointed Captain commanding Camp Hunter.

Daily yours, SPECIAL.

New Advertisements.

THE MISSES STEVENS' School for Young Ladies and Misses, 48 Third Avenue (formerly Edina Place.) The Fall Term of this School will begin on MONDAY, the 9th of September. A few small boys are received.

WANTED—Good Vest Hands, at E. A. JESSEL'S, No. 110 Randolph street.

WANTED—By a young man of active business habits, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, Importing or Commission House, or Jobbing or general store. [illegible] Address a line addressed to "WILLIAM," P. O. Box 567, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 54 Adams street.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to obtain Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. [illegible] P. O. Box 3837.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children, can obtain board and superior rooms (two parlors and bedroom, if desired) in the first story at 94 Lasalle street. [illegible]

$400 TO LOAN for one year, at 10 per cent., on improved real estate in Cook County. [illegible] Apply to the solicitor for the lender, M. A. BOOKE, No. 6 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FOUND—A Lady's Gold Hunting Watch. The owner can have the same by proving the property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to HORRY NELSON, 31 S. Water st.

LOST, on the horse cars, between Twelfth street and Indiana Avenue, a gold watch, in Hunting case, a Lady's small HUNTING WATCH (gold). The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same at 58 and 60 Lake st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—The well known Drug Store corner of South Clark and Van Buren streets. Inquire at the Drug Store or of ED. TH. SCHLOETZER, 136 North Clark street.

SITUATIONS WANTED by two respectable German girls. Apply at the corner of Adams and Wells street, No. 23, up stairs, rear.

CANADA CURRENCY taken by WILLARD & RHAN, Bankers, 46 Clark street, at 1¼ per cent. for par funds, 1¼ per cent. for New York exchange, and 1½ per cent. for gold. Current Wisconsin, 3¼ per cent. Free Indiana, 1¼ per cent. discount. Pennsylvania, 5 per cent. discount.

PALMER'S ACADEMY will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 2d, 1861, in the Parlors of 213 State street, third door south of Adams. Henry B. Barnes, Esq., a graduate of Yale, will take the charge of the Classes in Latin and Greek; Mons. Le'Guiche those in French; and Mrs. Abbie P. Kelsey those in Music. TERMS—About one-half the usual rates. For circulars please apply at the rooms.
W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store at No. 57 Lake Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Eastern Boots and Shoes, [illegible] for CASH. G. W. LEE & CO.

CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—A gentleman having several pieces of unencumbered city property, very favorably situated, is desirous of exchanging the same for good country lands. Inquire of the office of LOESS & HARN, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

A GOOD CASH BUSINESS for an enterprising man (one who has some knowledge of law preferred) who wishes to engage in an extensive cash business of 10 years' standing in the city. [illegible] Address "B," Post Office Box 4442, Chicago.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of LAFAYETTE LODGE No. 18, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, SUNDAY, Sept. 1st, at 1 P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother WM. H. DEAN; and it is desired that the members of all Lodges would join in paying the last solemn duties of respect we owe to a departed friend and brother.
A. W. HITCHCOCK, W. M.

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 78 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.
P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. V. CLARKE.

NOTICE.—Having withdrawn from the Commission Business I have transferred my consignments to Messrs. SNELL, BIRNEY & CO., and recommend them to my friends and customers for every way reliable and responsible, and solicit for them a continuance of the business heretofore bestowed upon me.
G. T. WHEELER.

REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our office to No. 1 Board of Trade Building, formerly occupied by C. T. Wheeler, Esq. SNELL, LAWRENCE & CO.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, needy [illegible] Bohemian and Swedes. [illegible] If you cannot come drop a line to Box 2345. MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their large and complete stock of Iron, Steel, Nails and Heavy Hardware to Nos. 193 and 195 South Water Street, Opposite "Board of Trade," between Lasalle and Wells streets, where they will be glad to see their customers and friends, and CASH PURCHASERS generally, on and after Monday, Sept. 2d.

The warehouse Nos. 194 and 196 Washington st., recently occupied by us, is for sale or rent, at a low price. It is suitable for a Packing House, Flouring Mill, Manufactory, Livery Stable, or for any other heavy business.

After this date, our firm name will be "Hall, Kimbark & Co.," as below, the initials of our senior partner being dropped.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES WANTED.

By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

THE SECOND GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE WISCONSIN Agricultural and Mechanical ASSOCIATION, AT MILWAUKEE. WILL BE A SHOW OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, And Agricultural Machines and Implements. OPEN TO THE WORLD. ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Sept. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1861. Premium List of Over $7,000. There will be no State Fair at Madison this year.
T. C. DOUSMAN, President.
I. A. LAPHAM, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. [legal notice; illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

ILLINOIS BONDS—

$20,000

For sale by BROTHERSON & NETTLETON, 41 Clark street.
Chicago, Sept. 2, 1861.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES.—

ILLINOIS WAR WARRANTS

—AND—

UNCURRENT MONEY,

Bought at best rates by

BROTHERSON & NETTLETON, 41 Clark street.
Chicago, Sept. 2, 1861.

LOST.—A Gold Eye Glass with a heavy black braided chain. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Sherman House.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Cairo, Ill., until the 20th of September, for twenty-one iron chains, for the use of the new Gunboats. [illegible] Good security approved by the United States District Attorney will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and a penalty of ten dollars per day on each chain, for any delay beyond the day after the 20th of October.
JOHN RODGERS, Commander U. S. N.

Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On MONDAY, September 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Under Shirts, Pants, Wool Socks, Hose and Half Hose, Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Also Boots and Shoes.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of GRAY SATINETS AND CLOTHS. By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake st., cor. Franklin. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Army Gray Blue and Black Cloths, Pants, Wool Socks, [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At Salesroom, 81 Dearborn street. On THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, 10 cases Cloths, 70 boxes Soap, [illegible] and General Groceries per invoice.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 31 Lake street.
CROCKERY AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store No. 41 Lake street, Seven Crates
WHITE GRANITE CROCKERY WARE,
Embracing a general assortment of Tea, Dining and Toilette Ware. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 31 Lake street.
NEW PIANOS AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 31 Lake street,
FOUR NEW PIANOS, OF MODERN STYLE.
Just received from the East, in Rosewood Cases, full Iron Frame, four round corners, and Seven Octave, [illegible] Also—Two good Second Hand Pianos. The above Pianos to be sold without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 31 Lake street.
New and Second-hand Furniture AT AUCTION.
We will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at Store No. 31 Lake street, a general assortment of New Furniture, [illegible] Also—A quantity of Second-hand Furniture, &c.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular
BOOT AND SHOE SALE
TO THE TRADE,
ON THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ O'Clock,
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street.
Country Merchants, dealing in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW FURNITURE,
DRESSING BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, ETC., ETC.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn-St.,
A fine stock of new Furniture, consisting of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, [illegible] and Fine Oval Chairs, &c., &c.
Also, a Good Second-hand Piano-Forte.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 7th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., a great variety of Dry Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street. HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods taken at auction Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 2d and 3d,
An Entire New Play of Intense Interest, Entitled
LOUISE DE LIGNEROLLES.
[cast list illegible]
Grand Overture by the Orchestra.
To conclude with the Farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
[illegible]
DANCE IN THE WOODS.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.
[illegible]
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

This important document, published in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, brings us down to the *hard-pan* of the rebellion. After a world of tribulation and endless expense on account of the savages of North Missouri, who employ their time in bank robbing, land piracy, and the assassination of unarmed travelers, the extreme penalty of the law is to be meted out to all traitors in that section—death to themselves, confiscation of their property and *freedom to their slaves.* All other methods have been tried, and all have failed. An army, 10,000 strong, has been placed there, but the cut-throats either eluded the soldiers or took an oath of allegiance which they violated within twenty four hours. Harsher measures were then adopted. Towns and counties were held responsible for the misdeeds of rascals in their midst. This also availed nothing. Exigencies then arose elsewhere which required the withdrawal of nearly all the troops. Straightway the rebel mob rose and destroyed the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, gutted the Fayette Bank and turned the whole country of Northern Missouri into a pandemonium. "Now," says Gen. Fremont, "you rebel "masters" may fight your own slaves. "This republic is too precious to be sacri-"ficed while a weapon is left to defend it, "and when you present the alternative of "*no country* or *no slavery*, down comes the "horrid institution which caused this war." These, though not the precise words, are the precise meaning of the proclamation, and who shall gainsay it?

There could hardly be a more desperate strait, not only for the loyal citizens of Missouri, but for Illinois, than that now presented. North Missouri in the hands of a mob, and South Missouri either in the hands of a rebel army or threatened with conquest and pillage—if McCulloch, Pillow & Co. shall succeed in their designs upon that State, our turn to be invaded and desolated will come next. Nothing surer than that! The requisite number of troops to hunt down all the malicious lurking devils in North Missouri, cannot be spared. A foe must be found to engage their attention and employ their energies. Hitherto, as Gen. Fremont says, "they "have found an enemy wherever they have "found plunder." Henceforth, let them find an enemy wherever they find one of their own bondmen. None but rebels and outlaws have anything to fear from this resolute proceeding. The law of the last Congress authorizing the confiscation of the property of traitors (under which Gen. Fremont's proclamation is issued), fully protects the loyal citizen. It says to all alike: Be loyal, be peaceable, and you shall be protected in every right guaranteed by the National Constitution; be otherwise and you shall reap the bitter fruits of treason; *this country shall continue to exist* though your rebel institution tumble about your ears and bury you forever its ruins.

SLAVERY MORE PRECIOUS THAN THE UNION.

There is a class of persons in the North who are Union men on condition,—the condition being, that the "divine institution" shall be preserved intact. If the salvation of the Republic shall depend on the confiscation of the slaves of the rebels, they cry out: "Let the Union perish "rather than slavery shall be harmed!" They seem possessed with a monomania in behalf of human bondage. They exalt slavery high above the Union, or any other human institution. It has a special sanctity in their eyes, which makes them believe that the chief end of (a Northern) man is to assist the South in perpetuating it. To incur their deadliest animosity, it is only necessary to hint that you value the Union higher than slavery, and would rather see the latter abolished than the former destroyed,—if one or the other must be given up. Their idea is, that the Union is worthless without slavery; and if you undertake to argue the point, they fly into a passion, and stigmatize you as "an *Abolitionist!*" which, in their estimation, is the worst curse that can be pronounced by mortal, against his fellow. A man who receives that anathema and lives, may consider himself encased in a shot-proof armor.

The people of the North have gone into this struggle for the preservation of the Union. That is the paramount purpose in their minds. They are willing—nay desirous, that slavery shall remain subject to the local laws and regulations of the States wherein it exists. In the eyes of millions of true patriotic people, it is a social, moral, and political evil; but while the States containing the unclean thing, remain loyal to the Union, the almost universal feeling has been, to abstain from interference with it. And the masses of the people have lived up to this resolution for 70 years, in good faith; but while the people of the North have thus acted, the slaveholders have pursued the opposite course. Their end in view is the enlargement of the boundaries and privileges of the "peculiar institution." The Union hampers and circumscribes them, therefore it must be dashed to pieces. They want a Government wholly in their interest and under their control. They intend to employ its powers in strengthening their system. They want more slaves and more territory on which to work the slaves. If the Union could be unconditionally made subservient to their purposes, they would not be seeking its disruption.

The people of the loyal States are desirous that the contest shall be waged between the friends and enemies of the Union, the slaves to stand aside as *neutrals.* But the rebels have impressed the whole four millions into their service, and hurled them against us. It is the employment of these coerced auxiliaries that renders the contest so desperate. It is on slaves that the insurrection rests, and without them it has no foundation. Deprive the insurgents of this assistance, and they would be quickly reduced to obedience to the laws. The rebel who faces our army with leveled bayonet, is doing no more for the insurrection than the slave who supplies him with food and clothing. The one runs the bullet and the other shoots it. One portion of the slaves provide rations for the rebel armies; another perform the drudgery of the camp, erect the batteries, dig the entrenchments, handle the transportation, and give all other direct aid to the enemy of which they are capable. A third class are employed as mechanics and laborers in manufacturing ammunition, clothing, and other military equipments.

The whole slave population, men, women and children, are thus used to aid and abet the war for the overthrow of the Union. In sending forth our sons and brothers to peril their lives in defence of the Republic, let it be engraven on the public mind, that they are obliged to fight the slaves of the rebels as well as the rebels themselves; and that without the aid of the slaves, the insurgents would be quickly overthrown, and the Union easily preserved. And now comes the test question: If the slaveholders take the liberty of employing the slaves as a club with which to brain the Union, would it be wrong for the defenders of the Republic to obey the sense of self-preservation, and wrest the bludgeon out of their grasp? This question the people must determine for themselves. If the existence of slavery is more important than the preservation of the great Republic, and the aristocratic privileges of slaveholders more precious than the liberties of the free labor masses, then let us ground the weapons of our warfare; let us bow in humble submission before the "Divine Institution," and heave no sigh for the lost Union, but cry out, "*Long live "Slavery!* Let it rule the continent. We "are its willing subjects!"

THE KNIGHTS IN OHIO.

The Chicago *Tribune* says the Knights of the Golden Circle are at work in that city. Here also. The traitorous league is operating in our midst, and extending its feelers into the country towns of Ohio. We are informed there is a large lodge in Dayton, and from the activity of the traitors there, we have no doubt of it.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

And we have no doubt that the work of proselyting is going on in Illinois outside this city. The love of what is mysterious, of adventure, of being on the off-side, as well as downright treason, is filling up the lodges of these villains who are striking at the vitals of the Republic. Let the organization be watched in all the considerable towns!

The Great Borer.

We printed a few days ago, an account of a war vessel of peculiar construction now being built at New Orleans, supposing, however, that the narrative was an ingenious and elaborate joke aimed at the secessionists for their lack of mechanical skill in marine affairs. We could not suppose that any sane men could hope to run down a vessel like the sloop of war *Brooklyn*, catch and hold her with a grapple like a pair of tongs or ice hooks, while a series of augur holes were being bored into her sides for the admission of water enough to sink her. But a gentleman who left New Orleans last week, says that he had a sight of the machine from a distance, and that the most extravagant anticipations of its success are indulged in by those who are interested in its construction. According to him, a tug boat, used formerly in bringing ships up the river from the mouth, has been sheathed with shot-proof iron, and provided with an impenetrable iron roof. She is to be propelled by steam and her speed is estimated at fourteen miles an hour. Her engineer thinks he can overtake the *Brooklyn* in two hours' chase, and that, when once along side, he can sink her as soon as she can fill with water, running into her half a dozen augur holes, each the size of a man's hat—the crew of the borer being all the while beneath cover as safe as if at the Verandah or St. Charles. The enterprise is carried on by a stock company, and a reward of $100,000 is deposited for the members thereof, as soon as the Brooklyn is known to be no more. Our informant was not allowed to go on board; hence knows nothing of the internal structure of this boring monster; but he heard the gaping crowds building up more castles than the historical milkmaid ever constructed, all based on belief in the vessel's success. It is just to say that among betting men the odds were against her.

Southern Union Sentiment.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter written by a Southern lady, recently escaped from the land of Dixie, to a friend in this city:

"I am encouraged to hope the people are arousing to the work they have before them, though it is enough to sap all energy to hear such men as Mr. H. talk. They belong to Jeff. Davis & Co. Talk about 'peace' and 'this unnatural war,' with Beauregard's army phis! I give every lady I see the tallest kind of war-talk. I want dreadfully to *take the* within a day of the city of Philadel-*stump;* but I see a better state of feeling is gaining ground. True patriots rejoice in the more stringent measures of the Government. I am glad to see the vulgar women in pantaloons—the female traitors—treated like any other malefactors. If women murder, kill them; if they steal, lock them up; if they are traitors, shoot them. So much for woman's rights! England beheaded fair Mary of Scotland, and the gentle Lady Jane Grey, on the charge of treason; and, to say the least, she is a civilized nation. I shall hear nothing more from Mr. H., but shall advise him strenuously to go over the borders. It is where he and every other man *now* belongs who does not go the whole figure for the Government. If he were my husband, I should wish him to go *immediately.* It sometimes seems to me that I cannot survive this struggle for our national existence. I feel so intensely by night and by day and at all times; but then we must go through it, and if my life-strings snap under the strain, it is well. I do trust our Heavenly Father."

After referring to a proposal to go abroad to escape this quarreling, she adds: "I don't feel as if I could leave my precious country in the hour of her sore agony. If my husband were suffering and in extremest pain, I should wish to be with him every moment. I should not want to get out of the way. Oh no! with her I will suffer; with her I will bleed; with her I will triumph or fall. A noble cause was never won by those who pass by on the other side. Our fathers who purchased our blood bought rights and the right to worship God, were not afraid of 'quarreling.' Base poltroonery! it deserves nothing but a kick."

The above extract is only the expression of the sentiments of many noble, warm-hearted Southern women, were they free to speak them. And will the strong hand of Government yield longer to its suppression by foul conspirators? Will they allow the iron hand of despotism to imprison the noble souls of American women?

ROBBERY AND RECOVERY.—Mr. N. McLegan a grain buyer of Sycamore, had his pocket picked of a package of bank bills, which he had just received by express, on Monday last. Suspicion of the robbery finally rested upon a young married man named Gardner, who had been stopping, with his wife, for a couple of weeks at Paine's Hotel, and the two were arrested after they had taken seats in the cars to leave. A thorough search of Mrs. Gardner brought to light the package, sewn neatly in the waist of her dress. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were lately from the East, and the former had expressed a wish to go into business at Sycamore. Mrs. Gardner is represented as a young and lovely woman, who had won many friends during her brief stay in Sycamore. The impression among the Sycamoreans is that Gardner forced his wife to thus conceal the money much against her will.

A POWERFUL SPY.—George Raphael, of New York, recommends the use of the camera obscura at Washington for making observations as to the position of the enemy. He says, that by elevating the camera seventy-five feet, objects no larger than a dog can be seen at fifteen miles distance. This process, Mr. R. says, is much easier, cheaper and certain than the balloon.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Franklin Pierce, whom many of our older readers will remember was once President of the United States, is now stopping at Lafayette, Ind., as the guest of Judge Pettit, d. d. F. Pierce has been out in Wisconsin on a visit to his relatives. The Wisconsin papers forgot to mention his presence in the "Badger State."

☞ Mrs. Lincoln arrived at Niagara Falls on Thursday, and is stopping at the International. The following persons accompany her: L. R. Fletcher of Philadelphia, Robt. T. Lincoln, R. E. Meconkey, Mrs. Grimsby, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. Watts, children and servants.

BEN WOOD.—The Rochester *Democrat* of Friday says Ben Wood passed through that city on Thursday morning, on his way to the Falls, or some other place. He left New York at about the same time that his friend, blackleg Anderson, was arrested for treason.

THE RHINOCEROS.—Angus Cameron, Esq., tells the editor of the LaCrosse *Republican* that he saw the Rhinoceros about five miles below that city. Mr. C. says there could be no mistake about it.

GOV. SEWARD.—Gov. Seward was at his home in Auburn on Thursday, and would return to Washington the next day. The Auburn *Advertiser says:*

Gov. Seward reports the defenses of Washington and the condition of our army to be in the most satisfactory state. No apprehension is felt as to the result of the struggle now going on. It will be terminated to the satisfaction of all truly patriotic men throughout the country.

LIQUOR AT CAMP JO HOLT.—The soldiers at Camp Jo. Holt, at Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, "cleaned out" all the shanties in their vicinity, on Monday night, where liquor was kept for sale. The keepers of huckster stands had promised not to keep liquor for sale, but violating their agreement, Col. Rousseau did not restrain his troops in their work of destruction. He had previously offered to pay the dealers the first cost of their liquors, which they refused. No one can complain of the conduct of the soldiers, as liquor is known to produce great mischief in military camps. On the other hand, it speaks well for the men comprising Col. Rousseau's brigade.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

BROKE JAIL.—Auguste Brunette, the Catholic Priest confined in the debtor's room of the jail for non-payment of the judgment rendered against him in the slander suit brought by Rev. Father Chiniquy, escaped durance on Tuesday night last by filing off the iron bars to his window. It is supposed he had assistance from the outside, and that kind friends furnished him with conveyance out of town. The Sheriff offers a reward of $50 for his capture. The judgment rendered by the jury in the case was $2,500, failing to pay which Brunette was imprisoned, Father Chiniquy paying his board, an expense he is now spared by the departure of the gentleman so contumacious and persistent in his refusal to pay that trifling amount of good and lawful money in these flush times.—*Kankakee Gazette.*

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Progress of the Rebels in Creating Rebellion.

Kentucky demands to-day a large share of public attention. The pertinacity with which the enemies of law, order and good government are pushing that State into a hostile attitude to the Union, and the even probability that they will succeed in the accomplishment of their nefarious endeavor, have drawn all eyes to the Commonwealth, and have aroused the fears of all patriots all over the land. We continue our extracts from our exchanges, which present a fair picture of the existing condition of things in that probable seat of war.

[From the Louisville Journal, 29th.]

IT IS COMING.—An officer at Camp Boone has written to his sister in Louisville, telling her to leave the city, *as there will be trouble here in a few days.* The sister leaves accordingly.

We know that others, citizens of Louisville, have written home that they are all coming here shortly.

What arrangements have we for the reception of our expected guests.

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.—It appears after all that Gen. Anderson has not been in Cincinnati since his recent visit to Washington. The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Monday says that he has returned to Cresson, and would pass through Pittsburgh on Wednesday, *en route* for Kentucky, where he goes to assume the active duties of his profession. The General is yet in very poor health, but his anxiety for the Union is so deep, and his desire to lend his aid towards its defence so strong, that he could remain quiet no longer. During his stay at Cresson he has made many warm friends—his sweetness of temper and mild and unassuming manners, endearing him all with whom he came in contact. His family will remain at Cresson.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.—If any of our fellow citizens are frightened at the thought of United States taxes, we ask their attention for a moment to the following which was published yesterday in our dispatches, and which we now take from the Nashville *Union and American*, one of the Southern Confederacy's official organs:

RICHMOND, August 19.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES—WAR TAX.—The President to-day approved the act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and providing for a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF TREASURY NOTES. THE ACT PROVIDES FOR A TAX OF FIFTY CENTS ON EVERY HUNDRED DOLLARS OF REAL ESTATE, SLAVES, MERCHANDISE, BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, MONEY AT INTEREST, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, &c., &c. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, and charitable institutions are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.

Kentucky's proportion of the cost of the war in the United States, as the Frankfort *Commonwealth* says, has been assessed at $800,000 only—*two hundred thousand less* than a million. What would Kentucky's proportion be of the ONE HUNDRED MILLION tax? NOT A CENT LESS THAN TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Now the tax payers of Kentucky will please notice that the very men who pretend to be in favor of saving you from paying taxes *are the very men* who are in favor of taking you into the Southern Confederacy, where your taxes will be MORE THAN TWENTY TIMES GREATER THAN THEY ARE IN THE UNION.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, Aug. 28.

It is much feared that our secessionists, aided by the Confederate States, will speedily inaugurate civil war in Kentucky. The present signs of the times are exceedingly ominous. The whole of the leaders of that party have, ever since the late election was decided by an immense majority for the Union candidates, been *operating in the field with double activity.*

Although they promised to abide by the decision of the people in that election, we learn now that some of their active men have asserted that this *vote* of Kentucky will not be at all regarded, but that she shall be *forced* out of the Union.

Picnics and barbecues and active canvassing are still carried on, and have been, more actively after the election than before it; camps of secessionists are forming in the State; a large gathering is to be held, including the armed State Guard, in Owen county, near the State Capital, shortly after our Legislature is to assemble; and I am credibly informed that the secession Congressman of the First District, H. C. Burnett, *has received from the Southern Confederacy, through the agency of Geo. N. Sanders, 5,000 stand of arms, for the Secession camp near Glasgow, in our State, called Camp Vallandigham; that 3,500 more are soon to be sent to him; and that these arms are to be used to attack the camp of Kentucky Union men in Garrard county.*

This report comes to me in such a form that I am obliged to attach some importance to it. But should it even be a false one, the great clamor and activity of the disunion party in our State at present, the violence they have already inaugurated in various recent cases known to you, the immense and concerted effort the leaders are now making to pervert the minds of our people, and to excite them against our Government, by approaching them under the insidious guise of a *peace party*, and using all their influence to arouse them to rebellion against the war tax and the right of the Union men to bear arms in self-defense, all point, I fear, too truly to their unswerving determination to *bring the war speedily into Kentucky.*

They want the line of the Ohio for their advance posts; they want our fair fields for their battle grounds; they want our abundant crops and herds to feed their armies; they want the wealth of your State to help their failing cause, and we fear they will speedily make a desperate effort to attain these objects.

Is our Government strong enough to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky, or to prevent our Legislature and our Union men from being temporarily overpowered by a sudden invasion and uprising of the rebels here? This is a fearful question which may soon be put to the proof.

A UNION MAN.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 28th.]

As we have often predicted, Lincoln is making Kentucky a camping ground for his armies, with a view to an attack on Tennessee. Large numbers of armed Lincoln troops, assembled from different States, are now encamped in Garrard and Boyle counties, on the route to Cumberland Gap, and within a few days immense quantities of arms, ammunition and camp stores have been forwarded to these camps.

The avowed intention of these preparations is the invasion of East Tennessee, with the view of arming their disaffected population in that section, and inaugurating civil war within our borders.

It does appear to us that our military authorities should not wait until these armed hordes reach our borders, but should promptly advance and attack them in their camps. Both Union men and secessionists in Kentucky have demanded their dispersion, and if Lincoln refuses to comply with the demand, as we doubt not he does, the forces of Tennessee should unite with those of Kentucky in expelling them from the State. Prudence demands that we shall not wait until their plans are consummated, and they accumulate the strength which they desire before risking an attack.

It is reported that Major Anderson is about to assume command of the department of Kentucky and Tennessee. He should be anticipated, and his armed minions routed before his arrival. The neutrality of Kentucky has been shamefully violated by the tyrant, and she is fast being forced into his iniquitous service. We believe that a majority of the citizens are ready to resist him, and they should be promptly supported by a Confederate force which will enable them to drive back the invader, and prevent the State from being overrun by his bands of marauders and assassins, like Maryland and Missouri.

REVIVAL OF BARBARISM.

The Rebels with the Indians.

The Fort Smith *Times* of the 10th inst. contains a letter from the Seminole Agency, which, if reliable, indicates that a very natural and sympathetic coalition is forming between the rebels and their equally savage friends, the Seminoles:

"The Seminoles are now in council, considering a draft of a treaty Capt. Pike submitted to them. We shall have little or no trouble in making a treaty with them. The Creeks ratified their treaty by a unanimous vote in their council, every town being represented. Their regiment will be ready in a few days, and probably half a dozen companies more.

"As soon as the Seminole treaty is signed, Commissioner Pike, with Superintendent Rector, Agent Leeper, Wm. Quesenbury, the Secretary of the Commissioner, and the others of the party, accompanied by a delegation of the Creeks and Seminoles, and a strong escort of Indian troops, will go to the Wichita Agency to meet the Reserve Indians and wild tribes. There is little doubt that at least five thousand Camanches will be present. Jesse Chisholm will be of great value.

Black Beaver, the Delaware, has not yet returned, but his family is in this country, and Chisholm says he is all right.

The battalion of Delawares, Shawnees and Kickapoos which we wish to raise cannot be got up until he returns.

The Confederate flag floats over our camp. In its blue field are the eleven white stars, in a circle, and inside that circle the Commissioner has placed four small *red stars*, forming the four extremities of a passion cross—for the four nations, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, in token that these *Christian* tribes of red men are encircled by our protection, and are with and of us. When, if ever, we deem it fit to treat with the Cherokees, a fifth red star will form the centre of the cross. The Commissioner will not again seek to treat with Mr. Ross, nor with the Cherokees, while he remains in power; but the Government will not desert nor leave unprotected the friends of the South among the Cherokees.

The Oath and the Passport.

The following is the new oath of allegiance required by the Secretary of State from all applicants for United States passports:

OATH.

I—do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or laws of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this — day of —, 1861.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrival of Additional Troops.

WHEN WILL THEY MOVE?

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 30, 1861.

Yesterday was an interesting and busy day in Cairo. Troops were arriving both from St. Louis and Springfield by the regiment. The regiment from St. Louis which came down on the steamer Grafton went into camp at Bird's Point, where they will probably remain. The regiment from Springfield was Col (late Capt. U. S. A.) Fitcher's. There seemed to be some mistake, however, with regard to the movement of this regiment, as it was ordered back to Big Muddy immediately after its arrival here. This is one of the cavalry regiments which have been stationed at Camp Butler for some time past, and numbers twelve hundred members. The object of placing this regiment at Big Muddy is principally on account of the superior accommodations there for a large body of cavalry of this description; in fact there is no place here for them. Being at that point, they can be called into requisition immediately if needed in this vicinity.

The three companies belonging to Col. Logan's regiment, which arrived last night, have gone into quarters here to await the arrival of the balance of their regiment, which is expected, together with McClernand's Brigade, to-night.

The brigade under Gen. McClernand is at present composed of four regiments as follows: Jno. A. Logan's, Jas. S. Rearden's, Phillip B. Fouke's, and Col. Buford's. The first three from "Egypt," and the latter from the northern part of the State. Other regiments which are now in process of formation, will probably join this brigade; among which can be mentioned Judge Haynie's of this city. What the calculation is in regard to that portion of Gen. Prentiss's brigade which is here at present is as yet not known; the probabilities are, however, that it will join the General in Missouri.

From the appearance which matters are beginning to assume in this locality, there is no doubt that we can look for a forward movement in some direction before many weeks. What direction that movement will take I think is not hard to determine, as Gen. Fremont has made up his mind to rid Missouri of the rebel forces.

The Eighteenth Regiment, which was removed to Mound City a few days ago on account of the bad health of its members, is rapidly improving, and a few weeks at farthest will put it in good condition again.

The gun boats keep busy in going from place to place on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They have a great influence on the rebels, who always give them a wide berth wherever they go. The Lexington is still at Commerce, and the Conestoga and Tyler are at present at this port.

No particular movement of the rebels in Missouri has been reported for the last few days, and they are no doubt non-plussed at the prospect which is daily becoming less flattering to them.

After a season of the most disagreeable weather, it is again growing pleasant, in fact quite warm, much to the gratification of all, particularly the troops.

The health of the force here is now good, and the rapid improvement which is now going on in the 18th will soon place it in as good a condition in this respect as that of any brigade to be found anywhere. The recruits are fast becoming proficient in the use of arms, and with a little more practice and experience will make No. 1 soldiers.

L. C.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Evacuation of Fort Fillmore—Disgraceful Details of Major Lynde's Surrender to 280 Texas Outlaws.

[From the Mesilla Times (secesh), July 28th.]

Lieutenant Colonel Baylor, commanding the Confederate forces at Fort Bliss, Texas, left there on the 24th ult., with the forces under his command, for the Mesilla Valley, with the design of protecting the citizens of Arizona, and relieving them of the oppression and presence of a large force of United States troops, and to prevent the further concentration of troops at this point. The force under his command was some 300 men.

On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six hundred yards of Fort Fillmore, and pickets were placed out, and every precaution taken to storm the Fort by surprise next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success, but for the desertion of a picket, who went into the fort and gave the alarm. The fort was alive in a few minutes, and it was evident the surprise was a failure.

The Confederate force then moved across the river, and at daylight took the town of Santo Thomas. Two companies of United States troops had been stationed there, but the birds had flown, evidently in great haste. Clothing, provisions, ammunition and supplies were left behind in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy, Colonel Baylor telling them that he would rather fight them than feed them.

About ten o'clock the Confederate forces entered Mesilla, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and hurrahs rang them welcome from every point. Preparations were immediately made to receive an attack from the United States troops, and the citizens offered all the forage and supplies they had at their command.

BATTLE OF MESILLA.

The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About five o'clock the clouds of dust indicated that the enemy were advancing for an attack toward the southern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal streets of Mesilla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite scattered; old corrals, and the proximity of the corn-fields, make the position a very advantageous one for defense. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adobe houses and behind the corrals. Captain Coopwood's company was mounted. The citizens posted themselves on the tops of the houses on the principal streets, prepared to render assistance.

The enemy advanced to within five hundred yards of our position and halted, and formed into line of battle, with two howitzers in the centre of the infantry, and on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 men. A flag of truce was then sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrender the town unconditionally. The reply was, "that if they wished the town, to come and take it." They unmasked their guns and commenced firing bombs and grape into a town crowded with women and children, without having, in accordance with an invariable rule of civilized warfare, given notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Several shells were thrown into different parts of the town, fortunately without doing any injury to a single individual. Two companies were ordered to take up their position on the top of the houses in the main plaza. The first shell thrown struck on the top of a building, on which was stationed a portion of Captain Teel's company, and exploded.

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced position of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within three hundred yards of a corral, behind which Captain Hardeman's Company were stationed. From forty to sixty shots were fired by the company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion, and finally into retreat, their officers trying in vain to rally them. The order was given to charge four times to no purpose, and they retired in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wounded.

Captain Coopwood's Company had been continually employed in deploying among the houses and corrals, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different directions. This and other movements, and the appearance of men both far and near, at many different points, succeeded in deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disheartened by their ill success in the charge and as night was falling they drew off their force in good order, in the direction of Fort Fillmore.

EVACUATION OF FORT FILLMORE.

At one o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Major Lynde evacuated Fort Fillmore with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The soldiers destroyed much of their company property, muskets, clothing, a blacksmith shop, bakery, and one of the Quartermaster's store-rooms had been completely burnt down. The majority of the buildings were uninjured, and can be immediately occupied by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicine and furniture were most completely broke up, and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of ammunition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commissary stores and other property were unharmed, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

THE RETREAT.

The United States troops retreated in the direction of Fort Stanton, and were seen by our scouts immediately after daylight, eight or ten miles east of Los Cruces, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were ordered in pursuit, and crowded on in full chase after the fugitives. The road lay over the table-lands and mountains to a pass in the Organos chain, by way of San Augustine Springs, over a route where there was no water, and the day was excessively warm.

Some six or seven miles on this side of the San Augustine Springs, stragglers of the United States Infantry were overtaken, and the way to the Springs had the appearance of a complete rout. Guns were strung along the road, and cartridge boxes. The six miles to the Springs was a succession of charges; men were taken prisoners and disarmed in squads; the artillery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

THE SURRENDER.

Major Lynde was encamped near the San Augustine Springs, and had still some four hundred men with him, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within three hundred yards, with eager spirits for the fray, when a flag of truce was raised by the United States column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender. The reply was unconditional surrender—the same terms they had endeavored to dictate to the Confederate forces. This was sought to be modified by the United States commander, which request was refused, further than that they would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The United States commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

In brief, during this day eleven companies of United States regular troops, mounted and foot, mustering seven hundred effective men, surrendered to *two hundred and eighty Confederates*, four pieces of cannon, arms, equipments, two hundred cavalry horses, mules and wagons, and two hundred and seventy head of beef cattle.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Horrible Persecutions of the Union Men.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

DESPOTISM AT NASHVILLE.—Nobody is now permitted to come from Nashville without getting his character vouched for, making oath to say nothing detrimental to the Southern Confederacy, and obtaining a passport.

Persons living immediately around Nashville cannot go into the city on business of any kind and return without passports. Residents of Nashville cannot, without passports, go out of the city limits—cannot even cross the bridge.

Our secessionists talk about restraints and constraints in Louisville. What do they think of Nashville and all the other cities and towns of the Southern Confederacy?

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAMP ROBINSON, Ky., Aug. 25.

I have just arrived here from Morgan county, East Tennessee. I left there on the 19th. Before my departure the secessionists had commenced their depredations, and were ravaging the counties of Scott, Roane and Anderson. Persons and property were alike attacked. In Anderson county they have taken from the Union men every species of property that they could lay their hands on, and also killed several persons. In Scott county they have taken possession of Huntsville, the county seat, and robbed the stores. In Morgan county they have perpetrated acts of similar character, yet still more atrocious. Union men have been shot from the woods, stores have been completely cleared of their contents, and worse than all, a worthy and wealthy Union lady was whipped most cruelly by these miscreants, after they had stripped her house of all its furniture and all the provisions they could find.

All the Union men of East Tennessee who could get away have forsaken their homes. Old and young have fled alike, a great proportion of them hurrying off without waiting to collect any of their goods, without money, and in many cases but scantily clothed. Some of them have been able to cross over into Kentucky, but the remainder are still concealed in the mountains hoping to elude the rebel pickets and join their friends here.

When I left home some twelve hundred secessionists, on horseback, were ravaging the counties of Scott and Morgan, accompanied by two hundred well armed negroes. Before this they have doubtless done an incalculable amount of mischief. Will not the Government, without delay, send aid to our unhappy State?

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 30th.]

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE, AND AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.—Mr. W. B. Carter, of East Tennessee, is now in the city. He is a gentleman of high standing, who has been a lifelong resident of East Tennessee. His father also was a Tennesseean. He is a slaveholder, and identified with the South by every social and material tie that binds a man to his home; and for no crime but that of loving his country, an unalterable attachment to the Union of these States, he is an exile. He has refused to be wheedled or driven into the South Carolina conspiracy, and is therefore driven from his native State by the desperadoes who own the chief conspirators at Richmond as their masters.

The account which he gives of the condition of the people of Eastern Tennessee is heart-rending. The exiles from that portion of the State number thousands; and there are hundreds now being hunted by the secessionists like wild beasts in the mountains. History records no persecution of a people, more remorseless and appalling. There is literally a reign of terror among those who are unwilling to give up their country and submit to the destruction of the Union and the loss of their liberties. They have felt, and with reason, that when the Union was destroyed their liberty would be sacrificed to a despotism as intolerant, cruel and desolating, as any that has ever been formed when bloody treason flourished over the ruins of a nation. Mr. Carter knows personally hundreds of cases in which citizens have been compelled to fly from the hordes of minions of the secession conspirators. Many of his neighbors have been reduced from affluence to beggary by this persecution. They have been compelled to leave their families, and all they had in the world, and fly in the night to the mountains, to save their lives. The alternative—that of *volunteering* to fight against their country—they were too patriotic to regard as possible. "Camp Dick Robinson," in Garrard county, Ky., has been and is a camp of refuge for their exiles. Mr. Carter is personally well acquainted with men lately of property and distinguished social position in Tennessee, who are now in that camp, having left their families and farms to the mercy of their enemies, and escaped by mountain paths. Some of them walked fifty miles a day over the mountains and through laurel thickets, thus evading the secessionists stationed at the passes. There were six hundred Tennesseeans at Camp Dick Robinson, and nine hundred at Barboursville—all mustered into the service of the United States. The nine hundred collected at Barboursville, are under the command of Lieut. S. B. Carter, of the U. S. Navy, a Tennesseean, and a brother of the gentleman who gives us the information. They are expected at the camp in Garrard county to-day. They will swell the number in camp to four thousand, and if the Kentucky secessionists will have war, the number would soon be twenty thousand. It may be thought that Mr. Carter's report of the condition of affairs in his State is highly colored. We have reason to believe that the coloring is tame in comparison with the facts. Certainly, the Government is bound by every consideration of honor and interest, to sustain the loyal people of Tennessee, with all its power and to the last extremity.

Nothing More by way of Matamoras.

Our readers noticed a telegraphic dispatch a day or two ago in our columns, saying that the Government had forbidden any more exports from New York to Matamoras. The New York *Evening Post* tells us why that inhibition will be continued:

AID AND COMFORT TO THE REBELS.—A day or two ago the *Evening Post* called attention to the fact that the first applications for clearances to Matamoras, Mexico, made at the Custom House for three years past, have been within a week; and also that the convenient town of Brownsville, Texas, a little distance from Matamoras, on the other side of the Rio Grande, is quite as good a port as Matamoras, with the known advantage of being nearer the Gulf, and the probable one of being the port for which the shipments are intended.

A reference to our shipping list to day will show that the William H. Kibbe, whose name is familiar in connection with the recent history of the slave trade, has just cleared for Matamoras. She sailed to-day under the British flag, with a cargo valued at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, and consisting of clothing, flour, provisions, coffee, potatoes, and a general list of articles which may be needed in Matamoras, but which are actually wanted in the seceded States.

The Port Surveyor and the Naval Officer have been watching the Kibbe for a week past, and, as in the case of all suspected vessels, have refused to clear her without special instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington. The special instructions have been received, allowing the Kibbe to clear, and she has done so. It is not improbable that the Treasury Department has thus authorized the shipment of a valuable cargo of provisions and clothing, which is intended to afford at least $30,000 worth of aid and comfort to the rebels.

While the provision trade between this port and the British provinces and some of the West India islands is unusually active, and larger shipments are making to those places than ever were known before, the proper officers and their subordinates in the Custom House are exercising the utmost vigilance to see that these shipments are for a legitimate purpose. In every case of suspicion the vessel applying for a clearance has been detained till a statement of the matter could be sent to Washington, and explicit instructions respecting her clearing could be received.

Of course, there is no such thing now as the shipment of arms and munitions from this port; but aid and comfort to the rebels in the way of clothing and provisions are afforded almost daily, and cargoes, by direction of the Treasury Department, are cleared for ports where their reshipment to the seceded States is easy and certain. We would suggest that the larger dealers in flour and provisions, whose position prevents the suspicion of their willingness to engage in an unlawful trade, should unite with the Naval Officer and Surveyor in suppressing the shipments of provisions by suspected vessels. The class of merchants referred to know whether or not the shipments are made in a legitimate manner, and can supply the Treasury Department with such evidence, in some cases, as ought to prevent the transmission of special instructions to clear the vessels.

The register at the British Consulate in this city shows that within a fortnight a large number of vessels have changed hands from American to British owners. Almost all of these vessels engage at once in the provision transportation business, and sail for St. Johns, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the West India Islands. To-day about eighteen hundred barrels of flour, besides meal, pork and beef, cleared for New Brunswick, and another large cargo of provisions cleared for Turk's Island, all in British vessels. Our colonial friends are in danger of being overfed this season.

Take Care of the Salt.

The Confederates are in great fear for their supply of salt. Already great efforts are being made to smuggle the article through to Nashville; and if its transportation be not watched with hawk's eyes, unscrupulous wretches calling themselves Union men, will impose upon public officers, and make their fortunes by supplying the rebels with salt for their pork. It would be worth while, if possible, to ascertain by estimate, how much salt is necessary to supply the people of Kentucky, and avoid any excess in their allowance. Here is a paragraph from the Memphis *Appeal*, which shows that the rebels consider their salt seriously:

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks, and wisely, too, that the Kanawha Valley in Western Virginia is worth a costly military expedition to regain possession of, from the fact that the deficiency of salt to supply the South can be obtained in that region. The production of salt from the Kanawha Salines heretofore has been about 2,500,000 bushels a year. With such an amount obtained, our wants would at once be relieved. A descent on Rosecrans for this object alone is worth considering. It the Federal General's water has been cut off, as the telegraph informs us, let us include in it the Saline Springs of the Kanawha, and then nothing can save him.

Illinois Complimented at the Expense of Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

If there is any such thing as State pride in the State of Ohio, it should begin to be exercised about these times. Ohio has not in the field at this moment, to fight for the Union, any more troops than the little State of Arkansas has to fight against it. We believe Ohio is doing less for the country in proportion to her population and wealth than any other State. Pennsylvania may be an exception. But Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, are leaving us far behind.

Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington and the Seat of War.

[N. Y. Times Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—This morning the rebels made a demonstration in force, with three pieces of artillery, against our pickets stationed at Bail's Cross Roads. After retiring a short distance, our troops returned the fire, and finally compelled the enemy to retire, when they resumed the possession of their former position. One private of the Michigan regiment was slightly wounded.

Military authorities think the present movements of the rebels have no significance except to keep their men actively employed to prevent the demoralization and dissolution of their army until they are prepared for a grand movement, or until one is made against them.

Capt. Whipple, of the Engineers, accompanied Mr. Lowe on his aerial reconnoissance yesterday. They observed nearly 1,000 men at work throwing up entrenchments on Monson's Hill, between Falls Church and Fairfax, a distance of seven miles. They concluded the enemy must be in large force.

The State Department will not issue any more passes to anybody to pass from loyal into rebel States. Since the passage through Louisville was stopped, the demand for passes has been very large.

[World's Dispatch.]

A number of leading financiers, including the Presidents of some of the New York banks, are now in the city, urging upon the President certain changes in the conduct of the war. They propose that the Government shall attempt to force the rebels to abandon their threatened attack upon Washington by making counter attacks upon various points in the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury is gratified to know that the success of the national loan does not depend upon banks, corporations or other moneyed institutions, but that the people alone are able and willing to subscribe all the money that is needed. It will satisfy the public and increase popular confidence in the Government to state, that the Attorney General has decided that the loan is not taxable either by State or local authorities.

The general order issued by Adjutant-General Thomas, calling attention to the 57th Article of the Act created for the government of the armies of the United States, has a more sweeping application than is generally supposed. It is intended to apply to all persons, both in and out of the army, and to newspapers, and elsewhere throughout the North. Under it, it is intended to prohibit the publication of movements connected with raising of troops, the preparation of munitions of war, the transportation of men and the fitting out of vessels.

Mr. Bates left Washington this morning for St. Louis. In his absence Titian Coffey, Esq., has been commissioned as Attorney General.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, before leaving Washington, was authorized by the Government to raise a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery for the war.

[N.Y. Tribune's Dispatch.]

A letter from St. Louis states that there is no doubt that the rebels intended and expected to be in full possession of St. Louis before now, and that August 20th was the time fixed upon for the active co-operation of secessionists in that city. Nothing could have prevented the plot from succeeding had they been victorious at Springfield. Gen. Lyon, knowing this, sacrificed himself and saved the city a second time, by his victory, for such it was in fact. Our friends have gained time and are safe.

Advices received at the War Department confirm the report that the Kiowas and Comanches, from whom the Government last year withheld their annual presents, on account of previous rascalities, have united their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. The principal rendezvous of the tribes is near Fort Benton.

The *Herald's* dispatch says it is estimated by men entitled to know, that there are 75,000 of the rebel army between Harper's Ferry and Edwards's Ferry, awaiting an opportunity to force a crossing into Maryland, and willing to take the chances there of an insurrection of the malcontents that will enable them to transfer the conflict to that State, and place Washington between two rebel armies.

In the meantime hundreds of Maryland secessionists are gathering upon the Eastern shore for the purpose of carrying out the programme of cutting off direct communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore simultaneously to the passage of the rebels across the Potomac. At the little town of Easton, in Talbot county, these arrivals amounted to as many as fifty per day. The rebels are in such a condition that they are compelled either to attempt to advance or retire from the Potomac. The resources of this region are exhausted, and they cannot much longer subsist their immense force on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They must either avail themselves of the riches of the splendid agricultural district of western Maryland, or fall back at least upon the Rappahannock. Their desperation will make lively times along the Potomac in a few days, and perhaps in a few hours.

It seems certain that the Administration at present has no intention whatever to avail itself of the permission sanctioned by Congress for the collection of duties on shipboard, or to the entire closing of ports, which, on the land side, are in possession of the insurrectionary authorities. Our Government will rely on the efficiency of its blockade for a sufficient answer to any reclamation which may be made by foreign Governments in regard to their maritime rights. The *Intelligencer* of to-day contains an article to the above effect, and this telegraphic agency has such authentic information as warrants the expression of correctness of the above statement.

All the regular correspondents of loyal newspapers are now granted passes to cross the Potomac, the temporary restrictions having been removed. The Government is issuing the new Treasury notes in part payment of the Clerks in the Departments. Advices received from Western Virginia state that the loyal men of that region are rapidly enlisting in the volunteer service. A Union meeting has just been held in Alexandria, Va.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 30.—The gun boat Iroquois from the blockade off Savannah arrived last evening. She reports having heard heavy cannonading when off Hatteras Inlet, and also spoke a brig which had met the Federal fleet. We have no other intelligence of the expedition.

One of the Confederate prisoners, detained for some days at Old Point, expressed the opinion that the Federal vessels would be blown up by sub-marine batteries, which Lieut. Maury has placed in Hatteras Inlet, and other assailable points on the Carolina coast.

Since the quarrel between the Alabama and Virginia troops, at Yorktown, which resulted in the killing of 8 men, the Virginia regiments have been transferred to Norfolk. The Alabamians accused the latter of cowardice.

This morning a small secession tug mounted with a rifled brass cannon, ran out from Norfolk to within two and a half miles of Newport News. She fired 23 shots at the U. S. frigate Savannah; no person was injured. The tug was in range of but two of the Savannah's guns, and Sawyer's rifled cannon on shore. When they were brought to bear on her, she ran down towards Old Point, and fired two shells, one of which exploded near the Seminole, and the other close to the Rip Raps. The fire was returned, whereupon she retreated behind Sewall's Point.

Manufactures Reviving.

MILLS STARTING UP.—The Manchester (N. H.) which have all been shut down since the first of July, are beginning to start up, much to the joy of our people. One will go into full operation next Monday, and another in two weeks after, both on full time. Then full two thirds of their works will be running.—*Manchester Mirror.*

—One of the mills of the Bartlet corporation in Newburyport is to start up on Monday next, and the other in a few weeks.

ENCOURAGING.—We learn from various sources that the shoe manufacturing business is reviving, even in the midst of the war. It is substantial sewed work chiefly that is in demand, showing the superiority of that class of work for service. The shoe business is of almost as much importance as the cotton crop.—*Taunton Gazette.*

The Last Fight in Western Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Aug. 30.—Official advices show that the affair at Cross Lane's was a mere skirmish. Col. Tyler, with one division of his regiment, was surprised by a strong rebel force, and fell back under orders, but rather fast. The enemy had got between him and the other division of his regiment, under Major Casement. Both divisions escaped with 15 reported killed.

A picket skirmish occurred ten miles below Huttonsville, on Elkwater Creek, yesterday. The rebels retreated with five killed. Our loss was one.

The Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—David M. Stone, long the commercial editor, and William C. Prime, having succeeded to the interests of Gerard Hallock, Esq., in the *Journal of Commerce*, in connection with Messrs. William H. Hallock and William A. Hale, will hereafter conduct that paper. The Government has removed the interdict against the circulation of the *Journal of Commerce* over the mail and express routes of the United States.

The Remains of Gen. Lyon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The remains of Gen. Lyon passed through this city at 8 o'clock this morning, and were escorted by the military to the Trenton depot. The flags of the city are at half mast. Numbers crowded the streets through which the procession passed.

Traitors in the Departments.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in his third letter on the Bull Run fight, states the following facts which came under his own observation:

"And as I have used the word 'sympathizers,' let me add the expression of my belief, that there is scarcely a department, high or low, of the public service of the United States in which there is not 'treason'—I mean the aiding and abetting the enemy by information and advice. It is openly talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I went into the private department of the Post Office the other day, and found there a gentleman busily engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last time I met him was at a dinner with the Commissioners of the Confederate States, at Washington, and I was rather surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the Post Office, within a few feet of Mr. Blair, of the *emigre and* of Abolitionism. Said he, 'I am just looking over the letters here to pick out some for our Southern friends, and I forward them to their owners as I find them;' and if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scraps of news he could collect, I am in error. Again, a series of maps prepared with great care by Gen. McDowell's staff are given out to be photographed, and are so scarce that superior officers cannot get them. Nevertheless, one is found in a tent of a Confederate officer, in the advance of Fairfax Court House, which must have been sent to him as soon as it was ready. It is also asserted that Gen. Beauregard knew beforehand of Gen. McDowell's advance."

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Convincing Facts touching the National Credit.

The American and European Circular of Messrs. Bidlet & Co., of New York, prepared for transmission to Europe, enters quite largely into the discussion of the subject of the new Government loan, with a view to prove the perfect security and prospects of profit which it promises to investors. The writer shows from public documents that the amount of debt assumed and funded at the organization of the Government in 1791 was $75,473,476, after which it fluctuated from year to year, generally increasing, until 1806, when it stood at about the same sum as at the commencement, and from then it was in the course of gradual reduction until 1812, when it was $45,209,728, a decrease of thirty millions, or two fifths, from 1791. The war of 1812 again led to an increase, and at its close in 1816 the debt had augmented to $127,334,934, the highest point the debt has ever touched up to the present year. From that time there was so rapid a diminution, that in 1836, twenty years only, the whole debt was paid, being reduced to the nominal sum of only $37,513. Again increasing to $26,898,953 in 1843, and receding to $15,901,647 in 1845, subsequent to which the debt began to grow, mainly through the expenses of the Mexican war, and reached $67,360,305 in 1852, to fall again in 1857 to $25,165,155, in which year the Government entered the market as a redeemer of its obligations, offering and paying a large premium for the right of redemption in advance of maturity.

From these premises, the writer concludes:

That all the debts contracted by the United States, unlike those of other nations, are treated purely as commercial transactions, to be paid at an early day, and for which provisions have always been speedily made, and which at one period entirely extinguished the debt, and reduced it to merely nominal amounts at two others. As the people are the Government, they are anxious to be relieved from debts existing against them in a collective, as those in a private capacity. Each man feels that he personally owes a portion of them, and wishes to be discharged of the burden as soon as possible. In this country those who vote the money pay it. The conviction of this fact is coupled with every financial transaction of Government. Its uniform policy in providing for the payment of all debts, is an important element in the value of its securities. Those are always subject to fluctuations, but the United States stocks have averaged prices which have realized the holders considerably less than five per cent, as will be seen by the following statement of quotations of these stocks for the last nineteen years:

Years.	High't quot. U. S. 6s.	Years.	High't quot. U. S. 6s.	Years.	High't quot. U. S. 6s.
1842	100	1849	118¾	1855	118¾
1843	118¾	1850	123	1856	118
1844	115	1851	123½	1857	118½
1845	114	1852	121	1858	115½
1846	112	1853	124	1859	112
1847	108	1854	123¼	1860	109
1848	100				

The highest average quotation for 19 years has been 116 per cent. Since 1840 the quotations given are for the United States 6s, payable in 1868. The average highest quotations for these for 11 consecutive years, have been 119. These rates would yield an interest of only 4½ per cent. If we take the average of highest and lowest quotations, for the past 11 years, for the Government 6s of 1868, the averages have not been under 116, and have not realized their owners over 4½ per cent.

After calling attention to the fact, that the loans for the Mexican war had to be negotiated at par, but that they soon advanced to twenty per cent. premium, the writer remarks:

Owing to the present political troubles, the United States 6s of 1868 are selling at a rate which will yield to those holding them till their maturity 8 ⅌ cent., or very near twice the rate of interest they have yielded for the past eleven years. A nation with a vitality like that of the United States is not going to be extinguished in a day, nor till, like all other great nations, it has run its course, which is not measured by any ordinary computation. In a year or so our fears will be forgotten, and as money is far more abundant among us than at any former period, it will not be long before Government securities will be selling at the highest rates they ever reached. The supply coming upon the market will, for a time, keep down the price, but the moment that ceases, rates will rapidly advance, no matter, within any reasonable bounds, how great a debt may be contracted.

We make one further extract to show the ability of the country to bear any debt which is likely to be increased even under the present state of affairs:

The debt at the formation of the Government was equal to nearly $20 ⅌ head; in 1816, $15 ⅌ head. A similar ration ⅌ head would give us a debt of $600,000,000 in one case and $[illegible] in the other; yet the wealth is more than three fold greater ⅌ head than in either of the periods. At the close, in 1815, of the great continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was £880,000,000, about $4,200,000,000, which was nearly £[illegible] for each man, woman and child in a country—the population, including Ireland, not much exceeding 18,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly twice that number; that of the loyal States once and a half greater, with resources vastly exceeding those of Great Britain in her eventful struggle which humbled the greatest military power and military genius the world has ever seen.

Napoleon and Gov. Andrew.

Prince Napoleon's acceptance of Governor Andrew's invitation to visit Massachusetts, already noticed, was as follows:

NEW YORK, August 14, 1861.

"SIR:—I hasten to address you my sincere thanks for the amiable letter which your Excellency has sent me by your Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Colonel Harrison Ritchie. The Princess and myself are equally touched by the sentiments of thoughtful kindness which you express for us.

"I am about to commence a journey to the West, to which I shall devote three or four weeks, and it is on my return from that excursion that I hope to go to Boston. All that I have seen up to the present moment, of your grand and beautiful country has increased in me the desire which I have felt to visit that scientific capital of the United States—cradle of their liberty.

"For a long time I have cherished for America a profound sympathy, inspired by its grandeur and by its liberal institutions; and the cordial reception which I now meet, from so many of its most notable inhabitants, will leave in my heart a touching and enduring remembrance.

"Receive, Mr. Governor, the special expression of my sentiments of profound esteem.

"NAPOLEON (Jerome.)"

Will Not Serve.

The "diaper" Vallandigham-Democracy of Ohio are receiving blow after blow from Democrats who will neither endorse the treason of the State Convention platform, and its Central Committee rider, nor wink at such treason.

The following letter tells its own story:

AKRON, Ohio, August 27th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee for the 18th Congressional District. For Hon. H. J. Jewett, the Democratic nominee for Governor, I entertain much personal esteem, but as the representative of the sentiments endorsed by the Convention which placed him in nomination, I cannot support him. In my judgment, at this time when our Government itself is in danger of destruction, there should be a thorough and united action of all loyal citizens of Ohio to aid our Government in its endeavors to suppress treason and rebellion. A division among Union men will weaken a righteous cause, and afford "aid and comfort" to the worst foe ever arrayed against the American Government and our free institutions. In the forcible language of the call for a State Union Convention, let "patriotism take the place of party spirit," if we are *really* and *sincerely* on the side of Union, and against treason.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. McNEIL.

To WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State Central Committee.

COSHOCTON COUNTY.—The Union men of all parties held a delegate County Convention in Coshocton, on the 26th, and nominated Hon. A. T. Ready for the Senate, and A. J. Wilkins for Representative by acclamation. The ticket for the Legislature and County officers was equally divided between Republicans and Douglas Democrats, and the nominations were all made unanimously. The Union ticket is considered good for 1,500 majority in the strong Democratic county of Coshocton.

FARMS FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers for sale, on easy terms, two farms located on the Elgin Road, about twelve miles from Chicago and three miles from the village of Harlem and about the same distance from Cottage Hill. One of the farms contains

250 Acres of Choice Land,

Which has been under cultivation for several years. There is on the place a very comfortable house, a large barn, together with other suitable farm buildings. It is fenced with pine boards, four boards high. There is an orchard, containing [illegible] trees, on the premises. The water is abundant and of excellent quality. This farm will be sold entire, or it will be divided in parcels to suit the wants of purchasers.

The other farm is immediately adjoining the above, and contains 80 acres. There is on it a comfortable house, a large barn, an old orchard of some 50 trees, an ample supply of water and of the best kind, and is under board fence. The land is of the best description, and has been long under cultivation.

Both of the above described farms are on the line of the Galena & Chicago and the Chicago & Quincy Railroad, and within a distance of 2 miles of the Harlem Depot. Apply to LYCURGUS EDGERTON, No. 20 Broadway, New York, or M. T. COLE, No. 121 Lake street, Chicago.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:

[illegible]

2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.

3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.

Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of the oil, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

Manufactured by

E. D. DITTRIDGE,

At the

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!

BIRD CAGES!

BIRD CAGES!

AND

FISHING TACKLE,

FISHING TACKLE,

FISHING TACKLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,

KINGSBURY BLOCK.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREPARE FOR THE

FALL TRADE!

Every man who wants BUSINESS, and wants his business to PAY, will require for its speedy, and accurate dispatch a stock of

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Tags,
Labels,
Receipts,

LETTER HEADINGS,
NOTES,
DRAFTS,
CHECK BOOKS,
BILLS OF LADING,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
PLACARDS,

And other items to be furnished only by the Printer. We invite the attention of all such to our superior facilities for filling their orders—confident that our extensive assortment of

Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c.,

HOE AND ADAMS' BEST PRESSES,

Labor-Saving Machines,

AND SKILLFUL WORKMEN,

Will enable us to give them GOOD WORK at SHORT NOTICE and CHEAP RATES.

We have a choice selection of Script and Plain Types suitable for CIRCULARS, which we shall be glad to show samples to our customers.

FOR

BOOK AND PAMPHLET

PRINTING

We have the best arranged office in this section of the country. Our work of this class is smoothly pressed before binding, in

HOE'S HYDRAULIC PRESS.

We also keep on hand (lately purchased of the "Democrat") a full assortment of

LEGAL AND BUSINESS BLANKS,

FOR THE USE OF

Lawyers, Justices, Conveyancers, &c.

☞ Call and examine our specimens and learn our prices before ordering your

FALL PRINTING.

Country orders will receive prompt attention. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

TO BE HELD

AT CHICAGO,

Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1861.

CASH PREMIUMS,

$20,000.

Citizen's Prices for Fast Horses, &c.,

$2,000.

ALL ENTRIES FREE.

Railroads will Transport Passengers at

HALF FARE and FREIGHTS FREE.

ATTRACTIONS UNPRECEDENTED.

TEN GRAND GOLD MEDALS

To be awarded on a

NATIONAL TEST OF FIRE ARMS.

AN ELEGANT BANNER

To be presented to the

Best Drilled Company of Infantry.

THE PRIZE BANNER

Will be awarded by a competent Committee, and the Drill will be in accordance with Hardee Tactics. Each Company to be not less than 40 rank and file.

All business on the Fair Grounds will be suspended during the presentation of the PRIZE BANNER. The presentation will be accompanied by appropriate addresses by eminent men.

Large and appropriate Premiums will be awarded for the best contest in SHARP SHOOTING.

FINEST MILE TRACK AND AMPHITHEATRE IN AMERICA.

GRAND CAVALCADE OF PREMIUM STOCK.

FLORA TEMPLE, ETHAN ALLEN and other celebrities are expected to compete for independent and important prizes, over and above the PREMIUM LIST.

LADIES RIDING AND DRIVING,

120 dollars offered in Premiums.

A TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS,

Under the direction of COL. S. A. BUCKMASTER, will take place at a stated time, every day, in full view of the Amphitheatre.

MAJOR ANDERSON, and other distinguished Artillerists, have been appointed on the Committees.

The Southern Confederacy having forced upon the Northern FREE STATES this deplorable and momentous contest, it therefore becomes eminently necessary that the FREEMEN of the great Northwest should familiarize themselves with these MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, now the only arbiters of PEACE. And where in our broad domain can a like exhibition, of great practical utility, be got together and displayed to the masses better than at Chicago? remembering that the tillers of the soil are the men to defend it.

PEACE HAS ITS DUTIES SO HAS WAR.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT and other distinguished military men, will be present to examine the test of Fire Arms at the coming Fair.

HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, F. S. PAXTON and GEORGE VAIL, have been appointed delegates from the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to attend the Fair, and will be present during the week.

Delegates have also been appointed from other States and the Canadas, to be present during the Fair, and have signified their intention to be here.

FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST, let us come together in council; come with your families. Every arrangement has been made for your safety and comfort during the Fair Week. One hundred and twenty acres of Camping Grounds, abundantly supplied with water, and conveniently located, have been secured. The citizens of the adjoining States are cordially invited to meet with us, and all who do come may be assured of a HEARTY WELCOME and GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Entries can be made at the Secretary's Office, in Springfield, until September first, after which, and until the opening of the Fair, at the Society's Rooms, No. 4 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Corresponding Secretary.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.,

CHICAGO:

GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out

ALL RIGHT,

And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation

As when first put into the Safe.

We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

WOOL—CASH FOR

Fifty Thousand Pounds.

LEDUC & GIBBS, Commission Merchants, 23 and 25 South Water street.

LILLIE'S CELEBRATED

WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES,

Vault Doors and Bank Locks.

FRY & HOLMES, 29 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Agents for the Northwest.

PURE GRAPE JUICE,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

AT GALE BROTHERS.

Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise, 202 Randolph street.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier,

BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE,

at GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale,

AT 135 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—

Fish Hooks,

Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 135 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,

CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C.

Wholesale and Retail, at 135 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES,

FLAGS from 3 inches to 5 feet long. DRUMS, American and German [illegible] Wholesale trade supplied at 135 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 19 South Water street.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates,

For, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe to the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; and such a remedy you will find in the

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation can be compared with it. For impurities of the blood, depression of the vital energy, pale and sickly complexion. It has also proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints:

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weakness and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

Also, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fevers, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

The Cordial is all we claim for it.

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands; for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market St., St. Louis.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a business letter [illegible] money, thus incidentally given, is [illegible] valuable:

PROF. O. J. WOOD—DEAR SIR: [illegible]

[illegible]

Your obedient servant, DAVID F. [illegible]

[illegible]

Read the following letter, just received:

MR. W. KING, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible]

New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y. [illegible]

PROF. WOOD AND HIS [illegible]

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly-invented Cordial has already been used by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, and [illegible] valuable medical preparation ever offered [illegible] or debilitated.

[illegible]

[From the Citizen, Centerville, Md.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek it all in vain,
Professor Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late;
His CORDIAL with your health make good,
And your body RENOVATE.

Oh, all should offer up their prayers
Unto their great deliverer;
That we have now at hand a cure,
That we should never fear;
'Twill cure DYSPEPSIA, WEAKNESS, [illegible]
It is a blessed thing;
It comes to all the sons of earth
With HEALING on its wing.

It will not harm—it is composed
Of things most used in health,
And all the world should know the good
Done by this "Renovator,"
Then ye who suffer with disease,
No longer dare delay;
Take WOOD'S CORDIAL—see your ills
Obey a conquering sway.

For sale by the following Druggists in [illegible]:

REED & CO., [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

[illegible]

W. D. HARRIS. Wholesale Agents of [illegible]

O. P. FULLER.

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE [illegible]

No. 24 [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. [illegible], General Agent, [illegible] State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum. It is a remedy, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitution. [illegible] obtained from persons well known, who testify their testimony in its behalf.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for [illegible]

CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

[illegible] suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, being confined to my bed several weeks, [illegible] cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound.

NORMAN T. AYRES, 8 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without any relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have used but one bottle, and am entirely well.

D. D. [illegible], Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph street, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. H. LANDON, Agent. Trade supplied.

Music Stores.

MORE NEW MUSIC,

Just Published:

[illegible]

Any or all of the above will be sent by mail to any address on the receipt of marked price, by addressing the publishers. A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 15th of September next.

Price 40 Cents (Retail.)

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, [illegible] Dresden, England and [illegible] is prepared to furnish Dealers with every article in their line.

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

JULIUS BAUER.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY

In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS

Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS

From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES

That can be afforded.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Should try us.

BANKERS

Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON,

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

122 - - - Lake Street, - - -

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker.

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices, Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

☞ Made to order at shortest notice.

342 [illegible] Water street, Chicago. GEO. F. FOSTER.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING [illegible]

The patent solid

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,

Warranted to be the best in use.

HOSE AND PACKING

OF ALL SIZES.

LEATHER BELTING

AND

LACE LEATHER,

And all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS.

JNO. B. IDESON & Co., Sole Agents, 115 Randolph street, [illegible]

Educational.

MISS HEATH'S SCHOOL

Children and Misses will re-open on MONDAY, September [illegible]

In the School Room of the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson and Third Avenue.

F. G. BERTEAU,

English, French, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 128–131 Cass st., [illegible] The next term will begin on the [illegible] For particulars, see prospectus, which may be had at the institution.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.

The third year of this Institution [illegible] of September. [illegible] of the Seminary, or at the office of [illegible] 138 Clark street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

Wabash avenue.

E. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or at the Seminary.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Tarbury, [illegible] Gentlemen's, Ladies and Misses' Garments [illegible] Straw Hats dyed and pressed, [illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates.

[illegible]

Restorative Cordial.

[illegible]

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal, called female weakness and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

[illegible]

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT

The Cordial is all we claim for it!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

[illegible]

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market st., St. Louis.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a business letter; its testimony, thus incidentally given, is therefore the more valuable:

[illegible]

Your obedient servant,
DAVID F. WHITLOW.

[illegible]

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

[illegible]

BATTLE CREEK, January 30, 1861.

[illegible]

Yours faithfully, SUSAN [illegible]

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

[From the Citizen, Centerville, Md.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek alas! in vain;
Professor Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late—
His Cordial, with your health make sound,
And your body renovate.

Oh, all should offer up their prayers
Unto their great Creator,
That we have here on earth a cure,
In Wood's Renovator.
"Twill cure Dyspepsia, Weakness, Sores,
It is a blessed thing;
It comes to all the sons of earth
With healing on its wing.

It will not harm—it is composed
Of things most used in Nature;
And all the world shall know the good
Done by this "Renovator;"
Then ye who suffer with disease,
No longer days delay,
Take Wood's Cordial—see your ills
Go in a conquering sway.

For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago:

[illegible]

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment [illegible] For sale by J. H. [illegible], General Agent, 70 State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[illegible]

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound

[illegible]

CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

[illegible]

NORMANT, AYRES, 8 Franklin st., Boston.

[illegible]

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 8 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. R. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. E. B. LANDON, Agent for trade supplied.

Music Stores.

MORE NEW MUSIC, Just Published:

General Fremont's Volunteer Polka ... 25 cents.
General McClellan's March, and our Country's Flag. By Vass ... 40 cents.
The Mobile Ship. A ballad by Doane ... 25 cents.
I have waited for thy Coming. By Doane ... 25 cents.
Union Volunteers' Quick-Step. By Hempsted ... 35 cents.
In Freedom's Cause we Fight. A Song of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers ... 25 cents.
Lyon's Battle March ... 25 cents.
Lyon's Union Schottisch ... 25 cents.
The Brave Volunteer's Quick-Step March. By Hempsted ... 25 cents.
The Night I bade Lilly Good-Bye. By Toby ... 25 cents.
Delight Polka. By Hunting ... 25 cents.

Any or all of the above will be sent by mail to any address on the receipt of marked price, by addressing the publishers. A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 45 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 25th of September next.

Price 40 Cents (Retail.)

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Paris, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, [illegible] with every article in their line.

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES That can be afforded.

PRINTING Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS Should try us.

BANKERS Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall, 140 LAKE STREET, F. MUNSON.

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

Made to order at shortest notice.

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GEO. F. FOSTER.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use.

HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES.

LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 125 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Educational.

MISS HEATH'S SCHOOL FOR Children and Misses will re-open on MONDAY, September 2d, In the School Room of the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Jackson st. and Third Avenue.

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies, [illegible]

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—[illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue. E. GROVER, Principal. [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yeomans, 257 South Clark street, [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, [illegible] CHAMBERS & [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 52 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6187.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 15th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and will redeem them on demand in Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rates that Exchange can be had for the notes of either of said State Banks.

I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections. [illegible] W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake, Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark st., cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated ... February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

[illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. [illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, [illegible] Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 36 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building. C. B. BLAIR.

Co-Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION.—All the interest heretofore existing between J. B. Vankirk and A. Cook & Son, in this day dissolved, and we hereby notify all to whom it may concern to trust no person on our account, as we have no authorized agent to transact business for us. A. COOK & SON, Plano, Kendall County, Ill. Dated this 17th day of August, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

FAY & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. B. FAY. R. B. FAY.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1861.

In retiring from the Commission Business, we take pleasure in recommending the house of RICE FAY & CO., as being entitled to the patronage that has been bestowed on the late firm.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of

DENSMORE & RICE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm. E. W. DENSMORE, BYRON RICE.

Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. Th

Doctor John Phillips, 8 WASHINGTON STREET.

Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,200 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. [illegible]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79 ... SOUTH CLARK STREET ... 79 Opposite the Court House. [illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated brands of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. MICHIGAN CENTRAL. PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO. SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. DIXON AIR LINE. ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH. BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. CHICAGO ST. LOUIS R. R. LINE. NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION. CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. MILWAUKEE. CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.

[illegible]

WAR SKETCHES BY A NORTHERN RANGER.

A Courier's River Trip.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

I had agreed to deliver certain dispatches to an agent of the United States Government, at a small house on the Missouri shore of the Mississippi river, some distance below St. Louis. The time at which the meeting was to take place and the despatches were to be delivered was specified for a certain night. The errand I had undertaken might be attended with danger, and was undoubtedly surrounded by uncertainties. My conveyance on this mission was a small skiff, carrying a light sail, with which I skimmed the waters of the mighty river. The night was dark and the air sultry; not a light could be distinguished on either shore as I kept my mid-stream course. I eagerly peered to the right and left, ahead and astern, and listened intently for any unusual sound. Nothing was visible but the gloomy river, and nothing audible but its mysterious murmurs.

Once I thought I heard the whispering of voices, but that might be the sighing of the breeze which at that instant just touched with a faint ripple the face of the water. I did not fear pursuit nor interruption. I doubted if my errand was suspected by any one except those between whom I was then acting as courier, but there was something not to be defined constantly urging me to be alert. The darkness became more intense or seemed to be so. The air grew closer. I could but faintly distinguish the Illinois shore, the banks of which I had been drawing nearer for some time, having drifted from mid stream; whilst the Missouri bank was invisible.

Heavy drops of rain began suddenly to patter upon the water, and the breeze freshened. The wind blew down the stream, and my little craft tore along at a rapid rate; the foam gathered and flew; the black river swelled, and tossed, and roared; the rain soaked me to the skin, and half filled my boat, while the lightning flashed with such blinding intensity that I seemed rushing through the contending elements. Along shore, at intervals, I heard the barkings of dogs belonging to some lonely farm. I now stood for the Missouri shore, and away flew the little craft careening to the blast.

Suddenly there was a strange sound in my ears, low but distinct and threatening. The boat's keel was grating upon gravel. The next instant she had struck upon a sand-bar. Letting fly the sheet of my sail altogether, I seized an oar and sounded on both sides and ahead; there was not depth enough to float in any direction. I leaped into the river and shoved my boat astern, until she was clear of the bar. Again embarking, I endeavored to escape the dangerous shoal by coasting along its uneven and treacherous extremity. This I was laboring to achieve when a violent gust of wind, aided by some whirling eddy, drove my little craft again thumping on the sand-bar. I flung myself on one of the thwarts, almost determined to wait for the light of morning, if the slender craft could bear so long the heavy and continuous strainings and the destructive knocks she seemed to be receiving at every instant.

I was busied in bailing out the boat, when a vivid flash of lightning revealed, within a few feet of me, the figure of a man standing in the river, drenched and pallid, whose eyes, with a fixed glare, were seemingly bent upon mine, and in an instant all was darkness as before.

The sudden appearance of this object; its attitude, erect and rigid; the deadly pallor of the countenance and the immobility of the eye, together with its apparent flight with the vanishing lightning, half justified me in dreaming it the water-haunting ghost of some lost boatman, whose body had perished on the bar.

An intolerable feeling possessed me—a feeling of astonishment and horror, which clung to me with the paralyzing power of a nightmare. I endeavored to shout, but my voice was as an infant's, and I felt my flesh creeping and my blood frozen. Presently I felt the side of the boat shaken by some other cause than that of the waves, and the next instant a hand was laid on my shoulder. It was no light one; but its grasp seemed as though it would tear my coat from my back, and my flesh with it.

All my energies returned at that embrace. My icy blood ran hot, my limbs quivered, no longer with an unknown fear, but a wild rage against an unknown object.

"Who are you?" I muttered between my teeth. "And what means this attack on me? Are you a river thief or a maniac?"

The reply was a violent struggle on the part of my half-captured and half-strangled foe. But his struggles were in vain. My grasp had been a sure one and had become too tenacious of its prey for the freedom its efforts could never gain. At that moment I seemed endowed with a power I never before had known, and some stray devil seemed to have possession of my faculties, and commanded with exciting ferocity every action. At length the struggling became weaker and I had my enemy powerless. In less than a minute I dragged him into the skiff and he lay panting at the bottom, half immersed in the water she still held. Placing the muzzle of my revolver against his brow I made him feel the steel he could not see, and threatening him with instant death if he moved, I demanded the reason of his attack on me and the cause of his presence on the sand bar.

"I took you for my runaway nigger," he answered, "and my boat was swamped on the bar and my companion's gone too—his body by this time's half way to Cairo. He was a man I hired to follow the varmint. We were both together and had been dodging you some time, when the breeze sprung up and we lost you."

"How did you strike the sand bar?" I asked. "Why did you not make right for the Illinois shore when you suspected me to be a runaway? Was he not more likely to make for the free soil than to be coasting down the river?" The fellow's treacherous approach upon me had made me suspicious of some design of further ill he contemplated, and I half doubted the story of the fugitive negro.

He replied that, as I kept right down stream, never attempting to make for the shore, a doubt had risen in the minds of my pursuers, and to clear it they were determined to keep up the pursuit in that direction, especially as there was a settlement of free colored people some miles down in Illinois, where it was likely the slave might be fleeing. On the other side of the river, he said, there dwelt a noted Abolitionist, who had aided the escape of many a slave, and, at his hands, he vowed he would demand the fugitive.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

I was somewhat startled at a discovery I had made during the colloquy. The agent to whom I was bound and this friend of the black man were one and the same individual. This I knew by his name being repeated by the liberated foe, and the house in which he lived, close to the river bank, was the haven whither I was then bound. This house, I discovered, stood scarcely a mile below the sandbar. I knew it could not be much further down, but the presence of this bar had been unknown to me until that night, and my reckoning had become confused by it. The planter, for such he was, also said that the point of the bar nearest to Missouri was but a few yards from the spot on which my boat was then stuck, and offered to assist me in getting her fairly afloat again, and clear of the fatal shoal. I accepted the offer, and together we shoved her into deep water. I took the helm while he drew aft the sheet, and by the aid of an oar to leeward, as before, managed to clear the bar altogether. By this time the rain had ceased, and the gale had become almost a calm. The lightning flashed no more. The moon shone faintly and the stars were out, although dark masses still swept athwart the heavens.

The planter told me that the same flash which revealed his presence to me, as I have related, gave the first intimation of me to him. Now we had a fairer chance of viewing the personal attractions of each other. His features were heavy, his lips thick and treacherous looking, I thought, judging by the imperfect survey which I was able to make of them in the indistinct light shed by a feeble moon and few straggling stars, he seemed a man whose years might have been forty.

We were now within a few yards of the shore. On a gentle rise from a low sandy beach stood the house of the agent. A few moments afterwards I beached the boat, then jumping out, ran her half out of the water, furled the sail, baled out what little remained in her, and bidding my companion farewell, approached quickly the dwelling. "Good night," cried the planter; "We will meet again before the next night rolls round. I have an account to settle with your friend, the abolitionist," and he went on his way.

I sought the agent, was admitted into the house, delivered my despatches, and in a quarter of an hour was in bed buried in deep slumber.

AN ATTACK AND THE ESCAPE.

I was aroused from this state of happiness by the agent, urging me in the name of Heaven, to dress myself instantly, as the house was surrounded by secessionists, swearing to burn the roof over his head. I sprang from my couch, and he led me to the window, and there I beheld them. Twenty men, at least, surrounded the house, all armed with fowling pieces or rifles. They had piled quantities of wood about the porch of the dwelling, and were evidently bent on firing it. No person lived here, except the agent and an Irishman, who acted as his servant, but who had gone

[illegible]

Business Cards.

J. T. CARTER, PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE, 231 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AT THE WAREHOUSE—71 KINZIE ST. [illegible]

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. [illegible]

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols.

Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 80 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 152 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.

French Mirrors (Portrait and Oval Frames) of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc. 186 LAKE STREET.

Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. [illegible] Agent for Hazard's Powder.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY, (Successor to John S. Newhouse.) Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL. Also—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling. Office—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, is prepared to furnish greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

[illegible]

DEFY COMPETITION.

[illegible]

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

[illegible]

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:

[illegible]

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!— The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

[illegible]

Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible]

ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6217, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND.

FURNER & SIDWAY, 26 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 132 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!— BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. [illegible]

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers in connection with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, [illegible]

130 Canal Boats,

[illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. | N. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, | FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, | WENONA,
MOHAWK, | MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, | EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, | GALENA,
MAYFLOWER | CHICAGO,

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE 1861.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Suitable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class

Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers

"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper,

Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA.

Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,

As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, and 8 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (25 Lake and 30 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

TELEGRAMS

[illegible]

EXPRESS CHARGES:

[illegible]

E. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company [illegible]

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to

DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER,

From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

[illegible]

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY

Our first trains will start about the

20TH DAY OF APRIL,

[illegible]

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 109 Randolph Street,

[illegible]

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

[illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas.

[illegible]

Salisbury's Patent Dusters Are run on Day Express Trains.

PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS

Baggage Checked Through.

[illegible]

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 255 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West).

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York,

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (400 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

[illegible]

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. [illegible]

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville.

[illegible]

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

LOWEST FARE

And Shortest Time by this Route

TO

BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

AT 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT ... $2.50.
Fare to FREEPORT ... $3.50.
Fare to GALENA ... $4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE ... $5.00.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

[illegible]

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE.

Through in Twenty Hours without landing.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

MORSE & YARWOOD, [illegible]

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. [illegible]

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at [illegible]

A. PEUGNET COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

[illegible]

CASH ADVANCES

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 28 and 32 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, [illegible]

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 60 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

I. C. DAY. W. T. ALLEN. S. P. FARRINGTON.

[illegible]

2000 Bbls. REFINED AND [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

SEVEN HUNDRED HF. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, Cook County, [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible]

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—[illegible]

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, Deceased.—[illegible]

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.—[illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND [illegible] MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

THE CITY.

OMNIBUS TO THE FAIR GROUNDS.—Commencing with Monday morning, Walker's Omnibuses will make two trips a day to the Fair Grounds at Brighton.

THE GALENA R. R. CAR NUISANCE.—The suit against the G. & C. U. R. R., pending for several days past, for allowing their cars to remain in the streets of the West Division longer than five minutes, in violation of the city ordinance, was on Saturday continued until Sept. 30, at the instance of the prosecution.

CAVALRY.—A detachment of Capt. James' company, in Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment, will leave this city for Ottawa, on Monday. The head recruiting office in this city is at Osband's cigar store, Custom House Place, a few more good men can yet find place on the muster roll.

RUN OVER.—Catharine Sheahan, a servant girl living with a family upon Wabash avenue, was run over Saturday evening, at the corner of Madison and State streets, by an express wagon in charge of a careless driver. Her injuries were fortunately confined to a few flesh wounds.

PRESENTATION OF A REVOLVER.—Lieut. T. L. Shandy, of the Irish Brigade, who has been spending a few days in this city on furlough, was made the recipient of an elegant Navy revolver, on Saturday, at the hands of his friends, upon the occasion of his return to his regiment.

FRAUD.—A man named Geo. Bates, a member of the Fremont Rifle Regiment, was examined at the Armory, Saturday morning, upon the charge of attempting to give currency to the bills of the "Hartford Exchange Bank." Bates proved that he came honestly into possession of the trash, and was discharged.

☞ Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, receives regularly the next morning after publication, the Louisville *Journal*, and supplies it to subscribers at the publishers prices. He has just received a lot of neatly framed small portraits of Generals Scott, McClellan, Wool, Banks, &c.

LYON'S RIFLES.—A new regiment bearing this title is in the course of organization, in accordance with the order of Gen. Fremont. We learn that it is the intention to make this the crack regiment of the west. A recruiting office will be opened, in this city, in the course of a day or two, for the enlistment of one company from this vicinity.

BURGLARY.—The examination of John Kelley and James L. Martin for breaking into the salesroom of the Mechanical Bakery, in Portland Block, and stealing therefrom $24 in silver, resulted in the holding of these prisoners in the sum of $200 each, for their appearance at the October term of the Recorder's Court. They were committed.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young lad named William Mullens, ten years of age, had his foot very badly crushed Saturday afternoon, at the Clark street bridge. The bridge was closing at the time, when the boy in his haste to cross, got his foot wedged between the rail and the approach, mangling it in a terrible manner. Amputation will probably be necessary.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Benjamin S. Goodhue, Esq., will lecture before the Chicago Temperance Legion, at Edward's Chapel, corner of Harrison and Halstead streets, on Monday evening next, the 2nd inst., at 8 o'clock. Other effective speakers will be in attendance, and a good time may be expected. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—Martin Bros., long known as very extensive manufacturers and dealers in clothing, throughout the northwest, have opened a full and complete assortment, at 83 Lake street, (Tremont Block,) where they are prepared to offer to wholesale dealers extra inducement—low prices and quick sales being their motto. They manufacture extensively in New York. See advertisement in another column.

SHERLOCK.—To those parents who study economy, we would suggest that Sherlock, No. 112 Dearborn street, is the cheapest school book house in the city. There you can buy new school books from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other house. There only you can sell your old school books. You can exchange them for others, or you can buy second hand school books. He buys, sells, loans, and exchanges.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from A. Judson Higgins, Music Publisher, No. 40 Clark street, several charming ballads, among which are, "I have waited for thy Coming, Love"; words by Miss A. Thompson, and music by our talented townsman, W. Howard Doane. "Our Country's Flag," a magnificent patriotic song, by the same. "The old House far away;" words by Edward Fitzgerald; music by H. Gaante; and "Gen. McClellan's March," arranged from "My Country's Flag," by A. J. Vaas.

MRS. MOZART.—Mrs. J. M. Mozart, who will be well remembered by the musical public of Chicago, as one of our best vocalists, purposes making a visit to this city in a few weeks to give a concert. During her stay in New York, she has earned for herself an excellent musical reputation, which will create a universal desire to hear her in the locality of her early triumphs. Other musical celebrities will probably accompany her, and an excellent concert may be prophesied.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Wm. Miller, an Englishman, left his boarding house on Thursday, the 22d inst. On Friday after, he was seen last in McVicker's Theatre, and surrounding saloons treating and showing that he had money to pay for what he called for. He had about $300, partly in gold, about him, which he had drawn from the Marine Bank that day. As nothing has been heard from him since, fears of foul play are anticipated. Any clue of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends at the offices of the Massasoit or Girard House.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Benj. Gould was arrested on Friday evening last, for the larceny of a gold watch valued at $75, and a small sum of money, from a man named Dennison. Gould and Dennison indulged in a miscellaneous whisky bout the night previous, and occupied the same bed. In the morning the defendant and the watch were *non est.* It was subsequently ascertained that Gould had traded the watch for a horse to a man named Babcock, from whom it was recovered. The matter was brought before the Police Court on Saturday morning, and resulted in holding the prisoner in the sum of $500, for further examination on Tuesday next.

ASSAULT.—A returned soldier broke into the house of Nathaniel A. Dexter, 136 Franklin street, early Saturday morning, and violently assaulted him with a huge clasp knife, inflicting several severe wounds in the region of the breast, from the effects of which, it is feared the wounded man may not recover. The case was continued for one week, to await the result of the injuries—and in the meantime, the person committing the assault—who says his name is James Watson—was held to bail in the sum of $500—by Justice Aiken, the magistrate before whom the examination was had. Watson failed to obtain the bail and was committed.

A FIGHT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Three noted members of the swell mob were arrested on Saturday morning on Canal street, near the Union depot, after a most determined and well-nigh successful fight with several policemen. The vagabonds traveling on their muscle, with the assistance of outsiders, succeeded in floorng the officers attempting to make the arrest. The explanation of their real character being made to the crowd, they were allowed to take them to the lock-up, where they were examined before the Police Magistrate and fined each $100 for vagrancy. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court from this decision, and a change of venue upon the charge of resisting the officers. This latter charge will be [illegible] on Monday afternoon before Judge Aiken.

☞ Iron and Peruvian Bark for centuries have been used with benefit, and no other remedies has maintained so high a standard for so long a period and so steadily gained in [illegible] favor and estimation. There is perhaps nothing in the whole materia medica which possesses the powerful strengthening, invigorating and tonic qualities of Iron and Peruvian Bark. The combination of these valuable tonics with Sherry Wine, forming *Baker's Wine of Iron*, is a preparation that requires no long story. It pretends to nothing magical or mysterious, but is purely a scientific compound of these valuable medicines, claiming nothing from art but the study and experience requisite to combine in a permanent form, and to preserve them enduring and unchanged. Prepared only and sold by Smith & Dwyer, chemists and druggists, opposite the Tremont House.

Our Public Schools.

On the stroke of nine will be re-assembled, their vacation past, the several thousand school children of our city. The seven weeks play spell has had its good results. "All work makes Jack a dull boy," and the scholars and teachers too will fall at work with a new zest and freshness for their work. Mammas will, with all their love for their little folk, heave a sigh of relief at the return of school days, which will give a quiet house for six hours of the day at least.

The teachers will find the war time and its thronging excitements, break in sadly upon the quiet current of the school room. The stir is abroad, and all prevalent, and the children share it, and are distracted by it. Make the case your own, and see how the war holds its place in the topics of your store, your bank or your shop, where it fills and overrides all.

What would you give to be able to glance forward to the end of the span of life of these children in our schools, and see what changes are to be made, out of the fires now glowing, in the Geographies and Histories of to-day. How are these carefully compiled "school editions" to be set aside and left behind, in this striking of old encampments and pitching the tents of Progress, these leagues of troublous travel further on. But this was not what we set out to write, and yet this is what we are all of us perpetually doing, getting away from every and all topics into this all absorbing one of the War. And we began to say that just this the children will be doing in their school desks, and so we have strengthened that position.

They said, and the *they* means the universal source of rumors that our schools must close for the times were hard, and verily even from the rumor, more sadness sat upon the faces of the town than if there had been a rise of three shillings the barrel in flour, which shows we are improving as an age and not all money making in our views.

The schools will not close, and they cannot even retrench. Said we to good Superintendent Wells, "of course you will have to cut down expenses," which remark he met by showing us how the children were pressing even more numerously in upon the schools. Never so great a demand as to-day, nor such a pressure in the school rooms. Well, the people will stand the pressure, and let any man utter a disloyal word against these little "*taxeaters*," we shall be in favor of hurrying straightway to the Court House, swear him above, and then have him *shut up safely below.*

Col. Brackett's Cavalry Regiment.

We are gratified to learn that this distinguished officer in the regular army has, at the solicitation of the Secretary of War, come among his old friends in the West to raise a regiment of cavalry. With officers such as Col. Brackett at the head of our armies, we need not fear disaster from any lack of science, discipline or efficiency of any kind in the service. Few officers in the army are better known for late distinguished services near the Capital than Capt. Brackett. At the battle of Blackburn's Ford, which took place the Thursday preceding the fight at Bull Run, his cavalry were in the hottest of the enemy's fire, and, not content with this, the gallant Captain gave his personal assistance to the artillery, and throwing himself at the head of the New York Twelfth Regiment, who, without officers, were precipitately leaving the field, rallied the men and brought them back to the charge. At Bull Run, Brackett's Cavalry constituted Gen. McDowell's escort through the whole day, and were constantly under the enemy's fire.

When a very young man, Brackett served as lieutenant during the Mexican war, and participated in all the principal engagements of Lane's Brigade. His work, published soon after the close of the war, upon the achievements of this Brigade, a work which bears the most satisfactory testimony that the Captain is at home with the pen as well as the sword, constitutes by far the best history that has been written upon Lane's brilliant campaign.

From 1855, when he was appointed Captain of the 2d Cavalry, down to the time of the present rebellion, his military operations have been confined to active service in the field, principally in Texas, where he has fought and defeated the Camanche Indians in several engagements, and checked the predatory inroads of the bandit Cortinas. For these valuable services he has received the thanks of Gen. Scott.

We are informed that Captain Brackett has lately been promoted to the grade of a Major in the regular army, which honor he declines in favor of taking command of this regiment; and many of his old companions in arms in the West are already flocking to his standard. We learn that the numbers of those who have already applied are so great that he could raise a brigade as easily as a regiment; and we are confident, if the gallant Colonel had a brigade, there are few generals in the army that would know better how to command it.

Camp Webb.

We visited the camp at Wright's Grove, Saturday afternoon, and were pleased to witness the improvements which are in and about it. The Fremont Rifles now number 850 men—and when we left the camp, Capt. Webb was momentarily expected to administer the oath, and muster them into the service. Fifty tents are on the ground and the Regiment is being rapidly uniformed and equipped. There are no sick men in camp—all are actively and constantly engaged in drilling, and the proficiency made by them is really wonderful. The following is a list of the companies comprising this Regiment:

ACTING REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.
COLONEL—Julius White.
LT. COLONEL—M. S. Barnes.
MAJOR—W. G. Ginness.
ADJUTANT—A. Neuman.
QUARTER MASTER—J. H. Peck.

COMPANIES.
Manierre Rifles—Capt. Lawhter.
Rock Island Comp—Capt. Jordan.
Lafayette Comp—Capt. Dickinson.
Turner Rifles—Capt. Twomey.
Lake County Comp—Capt. Payne.
Audobon Rifles—Capt. Kennicott.
Moline Comp—Capt. Frick.
Vermillion Comp—Capt. Black.
Mendota Comp—Capt. Rust.
Libertyville Comp—Capt. Messer.

A Regimental election will be held some day during the present week, at which it is expected the acting regimental officers will be elected.

OUR HOTELS.—Notwithstanding the battle summer, and the all-engrossing War, and the unusual depression of business, our hotel-keepers are far from being long-faced. The hotel accommodations of the city were never larger or better than now, and yet all are doing a fair business. The Sherman and Tremont—the one new, the other renewed—are each receiving a goodly amount of transient custom, with which fact must be coupled another that the railroad men tell us, that travel has been well maintained.

The Metropolitan Hotel has just been enlarged by taking in the large Milwaukee-brick building next south on Wells street, known as May's Hotel, making a handsome addition, and the Metropolitan one of the most commodious, as it is certainly one of the best in its class of houses in this city. And mine host, Skinner, finds the house as it is none too large for him and his present business.

The Adams House has just undergone a substantial improvement in the transfer of the business office and office vestibule down upon the first floor, giving it a very fine and commodious office opening directly from the street. This relinquishes to valuable uses the space on the second floor, which is devoted to parlors and suites of rooms.

The Orient of D. H. Danolds, on the corner of Van Buren and State streets is a capital little hotel, with a snug run of business.

MUSICAL.—A. J. Vaas, Esq., the leader of the Light Guard Band, has produced a new composition in a different vein from any of his former productions. He has chosen for a theme, the Lord's Prayer, and has succeeded admirably in adapting it to music. The music is full of harmony and feeling, closing with a bold and spirited, although brief *fugue* of great beauty. The piece was written especially for the choir of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church; but we understand it will be published soon in sheet form for choir use universally. The composition is destined to be popular, and is indicative that Mr. Vaas' musical talent is not confined to street and drawing room music as heretofore.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—We are to be favored this evening with an entirely new play, from the French, entitled "Louise De Signerolles," which has received the plaudits of large audiences in the East. Miss Hosmer, who is fast becoming a favorite, appears as Louise, a character giving full scope for legitimate acting. Miss H. achieved quite a triumph as Lucretia Borgia, and no doubt more honors await her in her new role. The other characters are well cast, and of course the piece will be well done. Let the public pay some attention to the new pieces about to be produced that the manager and his excellent company may feel that their labors are not in vain. The next novelty will be Tom Taylor's comedy of the "Babes in the Woods."

DISCHARGED.—John Eaglan, whose examination upon the charge of assault upon one Josephine Meyers, with intent to commit bodily injury, has been dragging its weary length for several weeks at the Police Court, was on Saturday morning discharged.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Charles E. G., box 2000, Chicago, Ill.
J. Bowman, Chicago.
Chas. H. Hurd, Chicago.
C. C. Farnham, Chicago.
Chicago Tribune, Chicago.
Wm. Prauge, Chicago.
James Brown, Chicago.
Wm. Coles, Chicago.
W. E. Lee, Belleville.
A. B. Jenkins, Morrison.
Edward Collins, Plainfield.
Harvey Day, Hillsdale, Mich.
Sarah Erlidge, Lake Five, Wis.
Edward Foster, Racine, Wis.

Letters enclosed under the old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

Mrs. Maria Fenlen, Winfield, Illinois.
J. R. White, Trenton.
A. S. Knapp, Oswego.
Michael J. Kavanaugh, Joliet.
Miss Maria Trotter, Bloomington.
E. Reichardt, New Bremen.
James Foley, Huntley Grove.
Miss Jane McQuillen.
T. Davis Rupp, Galena.
A. T. Anderson, Lockport.
John Redforn, Fulton City.
Joseph Magee, DeKalb Center.
W. C. Norcross, Monmouth.
Hannah Spellman, Springfield.
Mr. Morgan, Morris.
L. A. Hoyt, Aurora.
Math Beller, Racine, Wis.
Abner Kirby, Milwaukee, Wis.
Geo. B. McGee, Madison, Wis.
S. B. Peck, Racine, Wis.
A. N. Wegner, New Ulm, Minn.
T. G. Carter, St. Peter, Minn.
Rev. E. Eggleston, Stillwater, Minn.
C. W. Cryer, St. Peter, Minn.
Mrs. Matilda Miller, Rollersville, O.
Chas. Shier, Decatur, Mich.
Mrs. Anna Spear, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Fanny Smith, North Chenango, N. Y.
H. Y. Baldwin, New York.
—— Jacob, Esq., New York.
Capt. Ed McGraw, Buffalo, N. Y.
G. T. Dixson, Oswego, N. Y.
Richard Butler, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stephen Hague, Allegheny City, Pa.
Miss Annie L. Hutchinson, Greenfield, N. H.
James W. McGuiley, Washington, D. C.
Eugene A. Shores, 20th Regiment Ind. Vol., Maryland.

The Oath of Loyalty.

Come here, my dear sir, and madam, it will do you no harm to follow in such goodly company. Both of you have doubtless sinned through ignorance, and there is a sad tendency for ma'adies, either of body or mind, to run through families.

We have heard of you often and regretted it. Sometimes, let us say it was a little bird that told us, that you opened a fresh hamper of champagne at dinner, which you drank to Beauregard, when you read with eyes glistening with joy, and this in Chicago, of how our brave fellows fell back from Bull Run. And sometimes, it was not a little bird, but it were a neat pinafore, and shocked our boy Bob by the assertion that somebody in your house was "glad Lyon was dead."

And then there is the flag with three broad stripes you only produce on well-chosen occasions, fortunately rare, and you drink to its success. Yes, it is evident there is a piece of American literature you are not familiar with, and yet should be.

We never thought to need it, when our great national ship a few short months ago was standing so bravely on her course, but it was on board at that time, just as the life boat and the fire escape lie in wait for their terrible hour when they become the last resort from roaring billow or red sheets of flame. Here is this little test that comes up now, stored away for just such a time, the oath of loyalty.

THE OATH.

I, A B, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the Government existing, and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, and that I will not assist, aid or abet, by word or deed, any who are seeking to overthrow the Government, destroy the Constitution, or nullify the laws—so help me God.

That means something quite at variance with cherishing secession flags and nursing secession doctrines. It is not just nor right that here a mother's heart should be wrung with parting with her son for the war, and there a wife sits lonely, her husband far away in the camp, while among these, and hissing about the very firesides made sad by such partings, should come in flippant tones and acts of sympathy with treason. It must not be in Chicago. It is too great an outrage to be borne.

A BUSY LINE OF RAILROAD.—Don't imagine because this is a war time, that everything is at a stand still. There are many evidences of life and business aside from the operations of those who are filling army contracts. Probably there is one extent of track running out of this city the busiest portion of the same length in the entire country west of the Hudson. We refer to the thirty miles of track connecting Chicago with the Junction, on the G. & C. U. R. R., over which run in both directions SIXTY daily trains. This portion of the line is double track, and is used by the G. & C. U. R. R. and the C. B. & Q. R. R., and we notice by the new time card that the trains east and west number up to "No. 42." Most of the more important freight trains have an extra following them, and the number above given is by actual count made a day or two since at the Junction.

The pressure of business is now inward, with the movement of the grain crop, and the long trains of freight cars go out mostly light. These figures will do to tell of, in a time like the present.

☞ Range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his drug store, No. 90 West Randolph street, corner of Canal street:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25	64	73	74
Monday, Aug. 26	60	81	76
Tuesday, Aug. 27	67	73	72
Wednesday, Aug. 28	63	79	74
Thursday, Aug. 29	65	76	70
Friday, Aug. 30	60	73	69
Saturday, Aug. 31	68	82	75

CAPT BARKER'S CAVALRY.—This fine company, which left Wheeling on Monday, for this city, by way of Washington, Pa., arrived here yesterday. They were expected the previous night, and a fine supper was in waiting for them at the rooms of the Subsistence Committee. Being weary, however, they encamped at Jarrett's Mills, where they remained for the night. They are mounted and fully equipped, with tents, baggage wagons, etc. The company numbers one hundred and thirty men, and it is said they will form a part of Gen. McClellan's body guard. They took dinner at the Subsistence Rooms.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 30.*

Attention Volunteers.

Recruits wanted for the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. John McArthur, commanding.

This Regiment is now at Bird's Point receiving the new uniforms and marching equipments, and will be one of the first Battalions to move.

The "Sanitary Commission" have reported its condition the best in the Western Volunteer service, as well as its Sanitory and Police Regulations. During the three months service its drill and discipline was second to none, and it will preserve its reputation.

Recruits will be forwarded as soon as enlisted free of charge.

Some men are yet wanted for Co. A.

Apply at 8 Dole's building, up stairs, Northwest corner of South Water and Clark streets, between the hours of 9 A. and 5 P. M.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Capt. Co. A, 12th Regt., Recruiting Officer

Engineer Regiment.

Col. J. W. Wilson having received a commission from the Secretary of War to raise forthwith a Regiment of Mechanic Fusileers, to be employed for repairing bridges, building fortifications and all other mechanical works, to be enlisted for three years or the war, all Captains and officers mustering Companies, will please correspond with Col. Wilson, at Headquarters, No. 52 South Wells street, opposite the Briggs House, where they can be mustered into service. Parties wishing to join the above regiment will bear in mind that privates receive an additional pay of fifty cents per day more than other volunteers. By order of

COL. J. W. WILSON, Commander.

P. O. Box 3888.

P. S.—Mechanics or active laborers wishing to enroll their names can do so by calling at headquarters.

Kansas Brigade.

Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

RECRUITS FOR KANSAS BRIGADE.—Full companies, squads or single recruits are wanted for this department of service. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished, as soon as reported to me and accepted. No department of the service can be more inviting to the young men who desire to serve our common country. Arms and equipments are ready for distribution on arrival of recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

For information apply to James H. Mills, Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, or to to the subscriber at Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, for two weeks.

H. F. SICKLES,
Recruiting Service K. B.

The Union Defence Committee.

OFFICE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, Nos 44 and 46 State Street.

This Committee holds daily sessions, for the purpose of considering and expediting the organization of Companies, or Regiments volunteering at this point. Any information desired by parties in the country, who wish to enlist in the service of the United States, will be promptly given on application by letter or in person, to the Secretary of this Committee.

☞ Dr. Van Buren, the East India Physician, can be consulted daily at his rooms, McCormick's building.

☞ Congress Water, fresh from the Springs, by the case or bottle, at Sargents, Randolph and State street, Drug and Chemical Store.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The third year of this beautifully located institution, commences on the 9th of September. See advertisement.

☞ Cook & McLain, 123 Clark street, are cleaning and dyeing ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

—Bishops Chapel, corner Washington and Peoria streets. Regular service at 10½ A. M. 4 P. M. (in French) and 7 45 P. M. There will be an Ordination to-day, September 1st, at the morning service.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Wabash avenue, near Randolph street. Services 10 ½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, in this city, Thursday, Aug. 29, by Rev. H. N. Bishop, CHAS. L. COOK, Esq., to Miss MARY FOLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 31, Mr. CLEMENS PERIOLAS, aged 47 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 225 West Lake street, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1861.

The offerings of Eastern exchange continue heavy, and owing to a light supply of currency, the rates continue dull. To-day it was a difficult matter to sell exchange at par; and on the street, rates were made at ¼@½ per cent. discount. At the banks, bills were drawn on the East freely at par to ¼ per cent. prem.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of to-day's stock market:

	1st board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73½
Galena	63½
Rock Island	41
Burlington	56
Tennessee 6s	42
Missouri 6s	41½
North Carolina 6s	61½
Virginia 6s	54½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND TRADE.—The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 14th of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,320,677	Inc.	£ 8,445
Public deposits	5,090,965	Inc.	83,192
Other deposits	12,684,801	Inc.	273,381

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,090,860	Inc.	£100,050
Other securities	17,891,411	Dec.	177,170
Notes unemployed	6,395,060	Inc.	306,730

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,103,520, being a decrease of £343,425, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,647,658, showing an increase of £237,313 when compared with the preceding return.

MONEY MATTERS IN MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning contains the following:

Nothing new of interest transpired in the money market yesterday. The comparatively light shipments make exchange a little close just now, and some of the banks were paying ¾ premium for New York sight yesterday. The selling rate was 1 per cent. There are no indications of a scarcity of currency as yet, as the fall business has hardly commenced.

DEATH OF A CASHIER.—Mr. Gideon Angelis, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of New York, died a few days since at the age of sixty years.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The *Evening Post* of Thursday quotes money active at 5@6 per cent. First class paper is in demand at 5@7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.—Exchange on London in New York is quiet at 107½@107¾ for banker's sixty day sterling bills.

EFFECTS OF VIGOROUS MEASURES.—The N. Y. *Independent* of this week contains the following:

Money is beginning to circulate more freely with the quickened exchanges. With a confidence in the Administration for a vigorous carrying on of the war, business must improve. All the elements of a good business this fall exist, unless any further military blundering takes place. The sinews of the country are strong, and only want an effectively right direction.

BANK SUSPENSION IN IOWA.—Messrs. Edward A. Temple & Co., bankers in Ottumwa, Iowa, have been compelled to close their doors, owing, as the Ottumwa *Courier* says, to the "derangement in money matters."

THE WEST GROWING RICH.—The New York *Independent* of this week, after noting the heavy shipments of grain from this city, says: "The West must be therefore growing rich fast, and be able to pay off old incumbrances as well as make cash purchases."

Will the *Independent* inform us how a farmer can get rich by selling corn at 10c per bushel, and wheat at 45@50c?

MONEY MATTERS IN ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning reports exchange steady at ½ per cent. above Missouri money. Coin is in great demand.

THE ROBBERY OF COIN BY THE REBELS AT FAYETTE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of this morning insinuates that the President of the State Bank connived at the robbery by the rebels of $100,000 in coin from the Fayette Branch. If this can be proven, Gen. Fremont will make it an expensive "spec" for him.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London *Economist* of the 17th inst., thus notices the course of the money market for the week ending the previous evening:

The money market had been for some days showing increased ease, transactions having been reported in exceptional cases as low as 4 per cent. At the bank there was a nominal demand only in the commencement of the week, and an early reduction was consequently anticipated, but the general impression was that a change would be delayed till next Thursday. Since the adoption of this measure the discount market has been rather tighter, especially this afternoon, and the rate in Lombard street was generally the same as at the Bank. Occasionally, however, choice paper is taken at a fraction less. On the stock exchange this morning loans on government securities were in active demand, and the rate was as high as 4½ per cent. Later in the day, however, the rate was not more than 4 per cent. The payment of £1,000,000 Victoria Railway loan, less the 5 per cent. deposit, was effected to-day, and chiefly caused the increased demand on the Stock Exchange. The discount establishments have lowered their interest on deposits from 4 per c nt. to 3½ for money at call, and from 4½ to 3½, with seven days' notice. The joint stock banks have also reduced their terms to a uniform rate of 3½ per cent; the London and Westminster, however, in accordance with their usual practice, giving one per cent. less on sums below £500.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday states that the private letters by the *Asia* were more encouraging. Some letters warn the American public against attaching importance to the London *Times*, in its assaults on our securities. Several houses promise large offers for the federal loan.

The Galena and Chicago Road.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 28th.]

Negotiations are afoot among the stock and bond holders of the Galena and Chicago to provide for the first mortgage bonds maturing next year. The principal holders have signified their willingness to take a new sheet of coupons for twenty years. The plan of the president, who is now in this city, is to create a sinking fund and interest account on a sliding scale, which shall be sufficient to extinguish the entire debt of the company in twenty years. According to his schedule, the total charge in 1862 for the sinking fund and interest will be $249,215, and gradually reducing each year, the last payment of $117,000 in February, 1882, wipes out the entire bonded debt of the concern. The opinion of the oldest directors of the company is that $200,000 is sufficient to constantly keep the line in good order, and it is upon this calculation that the plan is drawn up, which, in a word, contemplates the entire adjustment of the bonded debt and its extinction in twenty years, and at the same time admitting of a fair division of profits to the stockholders.

The bonded debt, which commands nearly par in the market, is as follows:

First mortgage 6 per cent	$1,983,000
Second mortgage 6 per cent	1,485,000
Total	$3,468,000

Money Matters in New York.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 30th ult.]

The private letters by the Asia are more encouraging than for some mails past. Several houses promise orders for our federal securities, though the writers do not seem to have anticipated that Congress would adjourn leaving the hands of the Secretary tied as they are. Some of the letters warn the public against attaching importance to the articles in the London *Times* assailing our securities; they are said to be prompted by mere spite occasioned by losses incurred in speculations in our railway shares. To assail the credit of the United States because isolated States, years ago, in their infancy, repudiated or deferred payment of their debts, is about as reasonable as it would be to question the solvency of the Bank of England because one of the directors had stopped payment.

The applications for Treasury notes at the Sub-Treasury to-day numbered 180, and the amount subscribed for was over $250,000. As people learn that these notes, besides being safer than any other security in the country, as representing the whole national credit and resources, are really the most profitable investment in the market, and yield a larger income than bonds and mortgages, stocks of every kind or deposits in savings banks, the subscriptions will naturally increase.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 31, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Canal	....	5097	73376	....	2080	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	846	24875	15430	2317	25	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	2650	32800	18960	....	350	400
Ill. C.	1137	14700	66000	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1030	19753	4856	184	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	736	6599	180	1800	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	600	5296	4500	....	....	....
Total	6099	96531	188588	4301	2756	400

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No	Hw brls
Canal	....	19835	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	5320	....	....	....	130
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	46990	540	1800	25	100
Ill. C.	187	21200	13800	....	20	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	35563	806	3137	1144	....
N. W. R. R.	61	6290	268	302	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	1175	11845	14	28
Total	248	135408	16619	17195	1290	258

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
To Buffalo	....	24400	109480	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	12500	11400	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	18500	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	18000	11000	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	16000	....	....	....
To Ontonagon	223	2808	....	....	....	....
Total	223	57708	244380	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AUG. 31, 1861.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	3,108,000	Flour, brls	1,500
Lath, no	31,000	Wheat, bu	28,680
Pickets	2,000	Corn, bu	236,180
Timber, ft	33,000		
Salt, brls	2,300		
Coal, tons	1,510		
Wood, cds	45		
Apples, brls	40		
Fish, pkgs	41		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL AUG. 30.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Wheat, bu	5,367	Lumber, ft	90,556
Corn, bu	73,591	Posts, no	1,040
Rye, bu	2,080	Highwines, brls	60
Seeds, lbs	8,500		
Coal, tons	340		

The receipts of produce to-day were not so heavy and under a further decline in freights, the general markets opened firm; but in consequence of a reaction in freights, the firmness in prices gave way, and the leading articles closed rather dull.

There was a good supply of Flour to-day, and the market was easier and more active—with a fair inquiry for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. About 3000 bbls of all kinds changed hands, at $5 for choice White Winter; $4.25 for very choice spring extras; and $3.12½@3.75 for common to good spring extras.

The Wheat market opened firmly, with a very active demand for No. 1 Spring—the price of which was sustained; but No. 2 Spring being in less inquiry, suffered a depreciation of ¼@½c ℔ bushel. Winter Wheat was in limited request, and without any material change in quotations. About 60,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 85c for No. 1 White; 73@74c for No 2 White; 78c for No 1 Red; 69@69c for No 2 Red; 68½@69c for No 1 Spring; 58@59c for No 2 Spring; and 48c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet.

Owing to the decline in freights, there was a very active demand for shipment at the opening, and the market was firm—with sales at ½@1c above yesterday's quotations; but owing to a scarcity of freight-room towards the close, the demand suddenly fell off, and the market closed at a decline on yesterday of ¼@½c ℔ bushel. About 190,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 21@21¼c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20½@21½c for Mixed in store; and 16½@17c for Rejected in store—the market at the close being dull and depressed.

Oats were quiet and steady at 14c. Rye was in fair demand at 25c for No 1 in store. Timothy seed was dull, but there was no change in quotations. Highwines were held more firmly—sellers asking 13c and buyers offering 12½c.

Freights were active at a decline of ¼@½c ℔ bushel; but at the close the tendency was again upwards. Sixteen vessels were engaged, at 11c for wheat, 7¼c for oats, and 10¼@11c for corn to Buffalo.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

The trade is steadily though moderately increasing, and is giving signs of approaching activity. The amount of cash sales is very large. Business is however restricted to fewer houses, in consequence of so many suspensions and failures; and many firms are doing an individually larger business than at any time preceding. Credit is again extending a little, as confidence returns and the position of dealers becomes better understood. The demand for domestic goods is much more active, and prices of all cotton fabrics are rising.

The price of cotton is advancing rapidly—Middlings being 18½c, and most holders expect to realize 25c before long. There are only 20,000 bales in the New York market, with no prospect of further supply. Spragues of Rhode Island were in this market last week for 1,000 bales. The report that cotton was being sold by the manufacturers of Providence and shipped to Liverpool is false. Our spinners want all they can get at present prices for their own mills.

The jobbers of Philadelphia and Boston, as well as of this city, have been laying up stocks of cotton staple goods. Fall prints are now selling more largely by sample, but at higher rates.

The assortment is improving, but all supplies are not yet in market. Bleached and brown shirtings, sheetings, and drills are in good demand at better prices. The advance in price is checking export, but the home demand is very active, in some degree speculative.

Woolen goods have no buoyancy in price except for blue army cloths, but the demand is improving for fall styles of general consumption. Delaines are in good assortment and in fair demand. Fancy cassimeres move more freely. Shawls are in limited request at present, but the supply is on the increase.

Foreign fabrics are sparingly offered. Auction sales have commenced, however, of ribbons and millinery goods. British dress goods have been sold to some extent, but French fancy dress goods are scarce. Black and plain silks sell well. English delaines, coburg stuffs, are held at high prices, with a moderate demand. The supply is limited, and is supposed to be short of the demand for the season. Low Yorkshire and German cloths are in good stock and sell to some extent to woolen jobbers and clothiers at old prices. Heavy goods are much wanted. The finer dress goods are not so active, but prices are firm under the increased duty on imports.

The market will be well cleared of old goods this season, and no corresponding import is taking place to supply the vacuum.—*N. Y. Independent, 28th.*

MARKETS BY LATEST MAILS.

MILWAUKEE—Aug 30—Flour—Receipts 961 brls. Sales 670 brls good to choice country extras at $3.50@3.70. Wheat—58,622 bushels. The market advanced one cent during the forenoon, but closed dull, buyers offering 65@70c for two standard grades. Sales 700 bu No 2 in store at 65c; 4,650 bu do do at 66c; 500 bus do del at 69c; 1,400 bu do del at 67c; 300 bu a little better than No 2 at 68c; 1,400 bu No 1 in store at 70c; 4,300 bu do at 61c; 500 bu do del at 71c; 2,000 bu do del at 72c; 600 bu extra at 74c delivered; 400 bu do at 75c. Freights were lower. The schooner H. L. Lansing was chartered at 12c for wheat to Buffalo, and the Condor on private terms.—*Sentinel.*

FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA—Aug. 29.—There is no quotable change in flour, and but little inquiry either for shipment or home use. The only sale we hear of is 1000 brls fancy western family at $5 87½ ℔ brl. The sales to the trade range at from $4.15 to $4.50 for old stock western and Pennsylvania superfine; $4.75@5.00 for late made and fresh ground do; $4.75@5.75 for extra and extra family, and $6.00@6.50 per brl for fancy brands, as to quality and freshness. The receipts are moderate for the season, and the market quiet. Rye flour is dull, and selling in lots as wanted at $2.75@3.00 per brl, the latter for better brands. Corn meal is inquired for, and Pennsylvania is scarce at $2.75 per brl.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Aug. 30.—Freights are dull, owing to the high rates demanded. To Liverpool, the engagements include 22,000 bu corn at 11@11½d, in bulk and bags; 15,000 bu wheat, in ship bags, 11½d. To Havre: 42,000 bu wheat at 22½@23c, in shippers' bags, including a vessel to arrive from Boston with 30,000 bu wheat at the inside rate. A foreign vessel was chartered with wheat to Cork, and a market at 15d, free of primage.

Commercial Intelligence by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been generally fine and the harvest progresses satisfactorily. In consequence, trade in all articles has ruled dull, and prices have a declining tendency. At the country markets a good deal of new wheat is offered and the quality is generally well spoken of.

On Tuesday, wheat met a liberal demand, and had buyers presented themselves, lower rates would have been taken to effect sales. Flour slow at a reduction of 6d per barrel. Indian corn quiet and 6d per quarter cheaper.

At to-day's market, with a small attendance of buyers, the business done in wheat was of the most retail character, and prices were rather easier. Flour neglected and nominal. Indian corn dull, at a further decline of 6d per quarter. We quote wheat: red western, 9s 2d to 9s 8d for Chicago; 9s 4d to 9s 7d for Milwaukee; 9s 8d to 9s 9d for amber; 11s for winter; southern, 11s to 11s 6d; white western, 12s; southern, 12s 9d per 100 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia superfine, 25s; extra 25s to 27s; extra Ohio, 25s to 27s; extra state, 24s to 24s 6d per 196 lbs. Indian corn; mixed 29s to 29s 6d; yellow 29s 6d to 30s; white, 31s to 33s per 480 lbs.

BEEF—Good qualities meet a fair demand, but secondary kinds are neglected and lower.

PORK—Quiet and easier.

BACON—Meets a very slow sale, and holders, showing much anxiety to sell, accept gradually receding prices.

LARD—Continues in limited demand, but the week's sales are estimated at 100 tons at 18s. to 50s. per cwt. for good to choice.

TALLOW—In large supply, and dull at a further reduction of 1s ℔ cwt. We cannot quote over 46s 6d to 48s 6d for Butcher's Association, and 45s to 45s 6d for good quality of New York City Rendered. In London also the market is easier, the closing quotations for P. Y. C. being 44s for 1859 brack, 45s, for 1860, and 46s for new.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

FREIGHTS—Declined ¼@½c, but closed firm, with an upward tendency. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo: bark Pomeroy, schrs Dauntless, Ed Bates, A P Nichols, Ocean Wave, Griswold, Arcturus, Bemis, Aid Bates and Africa—all with corn, at 10¼c; schrs West Wind, Cornelia, and bark Sardinian, corn, at 11c; schrs Twin Sisters and Wm Sanderson, wheat, at 11c; prop Racine, oats, at 7¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,099 bu; shipped by Lake, 223 brls. Market easier. Sales 80 brls "Bunker Hill" choice white winter extra at $5 del; 200 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4 25 del; 300 brls "Commercial" at $3 75 del; 400 brls "Magnolia" s. e. at $3 70 del; 100 brls "Princeton Eagle," at $3 60; 100 brls "Redfield's" at $3 50 del; 200 brls "Keewanee" on p. t.; 150 brls "Loch Leven" on p. t.; 200 brls "Premium" at $3 37 del; 100 brls "Moline" at $3 75 del; 60 brls "Wood & Russell" on p. t.; 200 brls good spring extra at $3.65 del; 300 brls "Winona" at $3.50 del; 141 brls fair spring extra at $3.50 del; 100 brls "Marshall" at $3 12½; 100 brls "St. Louis" superfine at $3 12½ del; 300 brls superfine at $2 75 del; 100 brls "Western" super at $2 60 del; 100 brls "Challenge" white winter on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 96,531 bu; shipped, 57,708 bu. Market for spring a shade lower. Winter steady. Sales, WINTER—400 bu No. 1 White in store at 85c; 700 bu No. 2 White in store at 74c; 400 bu do at 73c; 4,500 bu No. 1 Red in store at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 69c; 400 bu do at 69c. SPRING—11,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 68½c; 38,000 bu do at 69c; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 58½c; 7,000 bu do at 58¾c; 15,000 bu do at 59c; 700 bu Rejected in store at 51c.

Sales by sample were:—140 bgs choice White at 87c; 132 bgs choice Club at 71c; 66 bgs Red at 73c; 400 bgs do at 68c; 79 bgs inferior White at 71c; 250 bgs White at 78c—all on track.

CORN—Received, 188,588 bu; shipped, 244,380 bu. Market opened firm, but declined ¼@½c towards the close. Sales, 15,000 bu Canal Mixed at 22¼c afloat; 40,000 bu do at 22c afloat; 18,000 bu Mixed in store at 21½c; 35,000 bu do at 21¼c; 30,000 bu do at 21c; 20,000 bu do at 22½c f. o. b.; 16,000 bu Rejected in store at 17c; 1,000 bu do at 16¾c.

OATS—Received, 4,301 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 4,000 bu No 1 in store at 14c.

RYE—Received, 2,756 bu. Market unchanged. Sales, 1,500 bu No 1 in store at 25c; 400 bu No 2 at 23c; 400 bu Rejected at 20c.

BARLEY—Received, 400 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 135 bags good at 35c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Received, 136,408 lbs. Market dull. Sales, 14 bags choice at $1 40; 200 bu good at $1.35; 100 bags do at $1.33½; 43 bags at $1.30.

HIGHWINES—Received, 258 brls. Market firmer—holders ask 13c—buyers offer 12½c. Small lots of city sold to the trade at 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $13.50@14 00. Lard nominal at 7@7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 7c.

HIDES—Steady. Dry Flint, 8½@9c; Dry Salted, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 4½@5c; Green country, 3¾@4c.

WOOL—2,400 lbs ¼@¾ blood at 26c.

BROOM CORN—4 tons fair at $50 00.

APPLES—In good supply, with sales of 250 brls Southern Illinois and Missouri at $1.70@2 22.

PEACHES—Receipts heavy and market easier. Sales, 160 bxs Illinois at 75c@$1.50; 50 bxs good to prime, at $1.00@1 25.

EGGS—In good supply at 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—In fair supply and firm at 6½c; 24 kegs common at 5c. Good to choice dairy, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Dull at 20c per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

BEANS—45 bus good at 90c@$1.00

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1,290 Beeves, 281 Hogs. Market for Beef Cattle more active and steady. Hogs in good demand and 10@15c higher. Sheep in fair demand. Sales were as follows:

44 Beeves, averaging	1260 lbs.	at		$2.75
18	"	1345		3.00
18	"	1200		3.00
16	"	1245		2.75
16	"	1250		3.00
31	"	1000		2.12½
22	"	1036		3.00
64 Hogs,	"	275		3.00
50	"	250		3.12½
100	"	200		3.25
79 Sheep,	"	100		2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Medium grades about 5c better, with a fair export demand. White and other descriptions rule dull and heavy. Sales 15,000 brls at $4 20@4 30 for super state; $4.50@4.60 for extra state, and $4 85 for choice; $4 20@4 30 for super western; $4 80@4 85 for common to medium extra western; $5 00@5.10 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 20@6.50 for trade brands. Market closing quiet. Canada flour quiet and nominal. Rye flour steady at $2.50@3.85. Corn meal steady with sales of 200 brls brandywine at $3.15.

WHISKY—without material change in price; sales 250 brls at 17.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled, good sound parcels without decided change; white, common, and inferior are heavy and declining; sales 14,000 bu Chicago spring at 92@97; 69,000 Milwaukee club at 98@$1.01; 19,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.07@1.09; 39,000 winter red western $1 12@1.16; 18,000 bu soft and inferior do at $1 05@1.08; 4,000 bu red state at $1.14; 12,000 bu white western at $1 20@1 25; 150 bu new white Baltimore at $1 37; 9,500 bu white Kentucky at $1.25@1.30. Rye quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Barley inactive. We notice sales of 10,000 bu Barley at 50c. Corn about 1c better, with a moderate supply and a good demand for export and home consumption. Sales 140,000 bu at 44½@47c for inferior to common mixed western; 45½@47½c for good to shipping do; 50@52c for western yellow. Oats in moderate request at 30@33c for Canadian; 30@33 for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand continues moderate and market without material change. Sales 650 brls at $15 50 for mess, $14 50 for unclassified

OSWEGO, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales last night 8,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at $1.00. Corn dull at 39c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady: flour 75, wheat 8, corn 8, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—20,000 bu wheat, 36,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,711 brls flour, 32 bu wheat, 76,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED.......August 31.

Prop Allegheny, Boyington, Sarnia, 230 m lumber, from Grand Traverse.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Huggins, Ogdensburgh, 38 pkgs fish, lot sundries.
Prop Racine, Brett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nile, Briggs, Buffalo, 535 brls salt.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 45 brls apples, 8 pkgs fish, 35 cds wood, lot sundries.
Bark Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Port Colborne, 9 cds wood from St. Clair River.
Bark Acadia, Calder, Kingston, 20 cds wood.
Bark Adams, Norris, St Catharines.
Brig Vox, Howard, Milwaukee.
Brig Oleander, Campbell, Buffalo.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 120 m lumber.
Brig Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Muskingum, Higgins, Buffalo.
Schr Drake, Borden, Oswego.
Schr Warren, Cancer, Grand Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr Moyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 9 m pickets.
Schr Stephens, Johnson, Milwaukee.
Schr Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 90 m lumber, 35 m timber.
Schr Sacramento, Lambert, Milwaukee.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 55 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay, 125 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Barns, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mary Morton, VanNatta, Presque Isle, 250 cds wood.
Schr Huntress, Culver, Presque Isle, 300 cds wood.
Schr Planet, Lind, Green Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Finnegan, Crawford Pier, 30 cds wood.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Wallaceburgh, 57 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wigland, Centreville 60 cds wood.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenton, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Zimmerly, Presque Isle, 250 ton coal.
Schr Montezuma, Miller, Bay City, 170 m lumber.
Schr Queen City, Stone, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr Sanderson, Williams, Oswego, 1,200 brls salt.
Schr Andrews, Brown, Oswego, 400 brls salt.
Schr Commencement, Vandiss Holland.
Schr Pomeroy, Anderson, Buffalo, 100 ton coal, 275 m lumber, 16 m lath, from Bay City.
Shcr Avery, Pinefield, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Contest, Rogers, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Warner, Manning, Buffalo.
Schr Africa, Martin, Buffalo.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Knight, Buffalo.
Schr Dauntless, Vance, Buffalo.
Schr Cuba, Hirreman, Buffalo.
Schr Eibe, Ruger, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Bine Bell, Howard, Cedar River, 100 m lumber.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson, Wolf River, 80 cds wood.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menomenonee, 140 m lumber, 115 m lath.

CLEARED.......Aug. 31.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Nile, Briggs, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 1,500 brls flour.
Brig Fox, Howard Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Brig Powhatan, Stebbins, Oswego, 14,000 bu corn.
Brig Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Andrews, Norris, Buffalo, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Drake, Borden, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Muskingum, Higgins, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Wings of the Wind, Weber, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Worthington, Jones, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Payatoga, Roberts, Buffalo, 15,300 bu corn.
Schr Warren, Conner, Grand Haven.
Schr Moyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Stephens, Johnson, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Jones, Thomas, Manistee.
Schr Mountaineer, Rees, Oswego, 12,500 bu wheat.
Schr Midnight, Jaffery, Colborne, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Cornelia, Jasmer, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Laramie, Gale, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr St Lawrence, Lorenz, Sarnia, 6,000 bu corn.
Schr Fulton, Tyler, Oswego, 17,420 bu wheat.
Schr Lathrop, Collins, Oswego, 18,900 bu corn.
Schr Puritan, Adams, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Pomeroy, Anderson, Buffalo, 26,500 bu corn.
Schr Sacramento, Lambert, Buffalo, 5,150 bu wheat.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay.
Schr Tempest, Barnes, Green Bay.
Schr Dresden, Finnegan, Crawford's Pier.
Schr Planet, Lind, Green Bay.
Schr Conquest, Clement, Oswego, 9,250 bu corn.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Knight, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Dauntless, Vance, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr New Hampshire, Wigland, Centreville.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenton, Green Bay.
Schr Alderbaran, Foley, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Bine Bell, Howard, Cedar River.
Schr Nichols, Graves, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Elias Bates, Davidson, Buffalo, 17,000 bush corn.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand Haven.
Schr Eibe, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson, Wolf River.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Menomonee.
Scow Grace Green, Campbell, Muskegon.
Sloop Anna, Graham St Joseph.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 30, 1861.

Luella, Morris, 5,100 bu corn.
Oscar, Lockport, 4,500 bu corn.
Dacotah, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn, 5,550 lbs lead.
A Lincoln, Ottawa, 5,060 bu corn
Q D Hennon, Lasalle, 132 bu wheat, 5,288 bu corn.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,071 bushels corn
A Lincoln, Morris, 5,400 "
Stars and Stripes, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn
Republic Morris, 138 tons coal.
Nebraska, Lasalle, 111 tons coal.
Rail Splitter, Lockport, 4,500 bu corn.
Napoleon, Lasalle, 4,111 bu corn.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,116 bu wheat, 4,500 lbs seed, 130 bu rye.
Fame, Du Page, 4,479 bu corn.
Alida, Lasalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Aldine, Lasalle, 5,830 bu corn.
L C Campbell, Lasalle, 5,229 bu corn, 71 bu wheat.
P A Leonard, Morris, 5,300 bu corn, 6,255 lbs seeds, 1,950 bu rye.

CLEARED.......Aug. 30.

Arctic, Morris.
Progress, Morris, 6,806 feet lumber, 1,000 cedar posts.
Aisona, Morris, 60,256 feet lumber, 15 m siding.
Antiopa, Lasalle, 151 brls salt, 40 brls whisky.
Abbey Sprague, Ottawa.
Humboldt, Joliet.
B A Tharp, Joliet.
W Merrison, Morris.
Oneida, Ottawa.
Vermonter, South.
Boston, Morris.
Old Abe, Joliet.
Investigator, Athens, 48 cy rubble stone.
Ohio, Lasalle.
Angola, Lasalle, 25 m lumber.
Golden State, La Salle, 1,208 lbs mdse.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.—The following vessels passed this port to-day.

Bound Up—Props Mendota, Ontario, Michigan, Comet; Missouri, Ogn Pasha; barks Col. Ellsworth; brig Robert Burns, Montezuma, Concord, Gen Worth, Orkney Lass; schrs Consuelo, J S Newhouse, New London, J S Minor, A J Rich, Convoy, Corinthian.

Bound Down—Props Mohawk, Buffalo, Buckeye, Antelope, Adriatic, Chicago, Northern Light; bark Marquette; brigs Merrimac, schrs Wm Foster, Gen'l Grant, W F Allen, Summit, J Fretter, Kate Richmond, C Bailey, G L Newman, N P Goodell, Ralph Campbell, Anna C Raynor, Rush, Mary Collins, Excelsior, O Culver, A Mitchell, Coquette, M Courtwright, Pauline.

QUICK TRIP.—The propeller Fountain City, Captain Pease, left Buffalo on the evening of the 19th for Chicago, and arrived back in Buffalo on the evening of the 28th—having touched at Cleveland, Detroit, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Waukegan, on her way up.

DISMASTED.—The schooner Joseph Grant, has been towed into Detroit, dismasted.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E P Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 27th—		
Bark Clayton,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Schr Morning Light,	Kingston,	do
Schr Bridget,	Hamilton,	Windsor.
Schr Theodore Perry,	Oswego,	Chicago
Schr Hiawatha,	do	Toledo
Schr Perseverance,	Toronto,	Cleveland.
Schr Montealgle,	Kingston,	Chicago.
On the 28th—		
Prop Ontario,	Ogdensburgh,	Cleveland.
Schr Revolving Light,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Dane,	do	Milwaukee
Schr Maj Anderson,	do	Sandusky.
Schr W J Preston,	do	Milwaukee
Schr John Weeden,	do	Toledo.
Schr Kate Robinson,	do	do
Schr Rival,	do	Milwaukee
Schr Marshfield,	do	Chicago.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 27th—		
Prop Akron,	Toledo,	Ogdensb'g.
Schr J Wilson,	Goderich,	Thorold.
Schr D L Couch,	Detroit,	Ogdensb'g.
On the 28th—		
Prop Wisconsin,	Toledo,	Ogdensb'g.
Schr Watchful,	Buffalo,	Oswego.
Schr J A McDonald,	Cleveland,	Toronto.

—*Buffalo Commercial.*

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines, [illegible] of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. Steam Engines, Boilers, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of Engines in use in the West. We shall keep a constant supply of Engines of all sizes on hand at our Warehouse, where they may be examined, and the necessary information, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274.

Wants.

WANTED—To Rent, a comfortable [illegible] House, South Side [illegible]. Apply by letter to A. Box 3045, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A business man, of [illegible] active and energetic [illegible] as Book-Keeper, Salesman, or Traveling Agent. Address W. E. R., care Box 1763.

WANTED—Three men to join a Minstrel Company. One a good Violinist, [illegible] Must be good singers. [illegible] Address S. L. B. B., Key City House, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—Any one wishing to dispose of Bank Stock on any of the principal Banks of Kentucky can find a cash purchaser by addressing "J. N. B." Tribune Office.

WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage with some firm in the city as Traveling Agent or Collector. Having a large acquaintance through this State and Iowa, he feels confident of influencing considerable custom. Address "COLLECTOR," P. O. Box No. 3176, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Good Saddle and Harness Hands will be given Good Wages and Constant Employment, by applying immediately to J. B. SICKLES & CO., 141 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A man capable of operating a Stave Cutting Machine, and who is familiar with the work of a Barrel Factory, and of cooperage [illegible]. Apply between 8 and 11 o'clock. T. N. to WM. E. DOANE, 133 Clark street.

WANTED.—Active, energetic young and middle-aged men, who are willing to labor for the money they receive to act as Agents in the cities, villages and towns all through the [illegible] For full particulars call at No 4 Custom House Place, or send address, with one three cent Postage Stamp, to EAMES & Co., P. O. Box 3957, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Removed from 138 Lake street.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and the Hertgon War Map. Wholesale Agency corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. J. R. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any one unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents in money or stamps. No Old Stamps taken. R. H. LANDON, Agent.

HORSES WANTED—Good draught horses wanted at Stables No. 131 Kinzie street, for which CASH will be paid. JOHN HOWE.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR
The Sixteenth Regiment of
UNITED STATES INFANTRY.
Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarter, No. 121 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 133 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit, will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting Service.

To Rent.

TO RENT, ON NORTH SIDE—two story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Furniture for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at 208 Pearson street, between Pine street and the Lake.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, has cellar, bath, &c. Part of the furniture will be rented, if desired, or sold at a bargain. Inquire of O. W. BELDEN, No. 178 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street.

TO RENT—Large and pleasant Offices in the second story of the brick building 119 Clark street, corner of Monroe. Also, a Hall [illegible] feet in the third story. Inquire of J. S. CURLY, on the premises.

TO RENT.—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars, 20 by 160 feet, (on North Water street), constructed for Storage, but can be used to advantage by Manufacturers. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, in rear of 120 North Water street.

TO RENT—The three story Brick House, No. 277 Ontario street (just east of Rush street). The house is nearly new, furnished with all modern improvements, and the location very desirable. Apply to E. K. ROGERS, 375 Ontario street, or at 144 Market street, corner of Monroe.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, slightly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Lots to lease slightly located for Building purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXCHANGE in part for other desirable city property, my House, Lot and Furniture, No. 225 [illegible] street. The location, arrangement and finish of the house renders it one of the most desirable residences in the city. The Furniture is new and of the best description. Also for sale or rent, 24 feet on Clark street and adjoining, on Griswold street, south of Harrison street, Block 117, School Section Addition, at a great bargain, for part cash and long time. BENJ. F. HADDUCK, 12 State street.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A new two story, American Basement Brick House, admirably arranged, containing all the modern improvements, together with gas fixtures, a stone cellar under all, and a brick barn on the premises, which is located centrally on good street cars on the West Side, in a good neighborhood and within ten minutes ride of the Court House. Possession given first of September, or sooner if desired. Address Post Office Box 1142, giving real name and place of business.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The Brick Building, 80 by 120 feet, on North Water street, near Rush street bridge, with large dock in front, suitable for storage or any heavy business, (four floors with basement) can be had on reasonable terms for a term of years. Also River Lot adjoining, with frame building and docked in front, and also a two and three story frame dwelling near the Lake House. Inquire of the subscriber at No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—An elegant Velvet Tapestry Carpet, [illegible] will be sold cheap. Apply at the CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

FOR SALE.—Office No. 184 South Water street, (Steel's Block) to rent; Fixtures and Horse and Buggy for sale. Apply to PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 274 South Water street.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to cash purchasers. Apply to J. R. THOMPSON & CO., 233 South Water street.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. [illegible] For further particulars address "T & S," Minneiska, Minn.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Thirty Horse Power Engine, with Locomotive Boiler, Pipes, Pump, and everything complete, nearly new, and in good running order. Terms easy. Apply to A. MERRIMAN, No. 34 West Washington street, or address "A. T. M." Post Office Box 4188, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, 22 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron frame, with two cylinder boiler four feet in diameter, containing 44 3 inch flues, 12 feet long, fire box five feet outside. Apply to F. W. GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Slide Seats, Phaetons, Concord Buggies. Also Sleighs, at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

HORSE, SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE OR SADDLE,
FOR SALE.
Inquire at Eclipse Stable, in rear of Masonic Temple.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Good Rooms with Board, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained at No. 37 Washington street, at moderate rates.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and board, by applying at 74 Indiana street. Also, a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for families or single persons, can be had by calling at 164 Monroe street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To Rent with Board, a front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. Also a few Day Boarders can be accommodated at 72 Wabash avenue. References required.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and the adjacent [illegible]. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 18 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give strict attention to all calls at all hours. Have a Chapel in Vaults in the Cemetery.

W. T. WOODSON & CO., Undertakers and Sextons, 226 Washington street (between Franklin and Market streets), keep a full assortment of Coffins, Shrouds, &c., of every variety and price. Will furnish Hearses and Carriages, attend Funerals, and discharge every service connected with the business [illegible]. W. T. WOODSON. [illegible] JOSHUA SMITH.

General Notices.

STOLEN—From the pasture of 140 [illegible] avenue, on Saturday, August 31st [illegible] Any one returning said [illegible] will be suitably rewarded.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS
WANTED.
Good wages and regular employment.
TURNER & SIDWAY, 222 Randolph street, Chicago.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES wanted, for which
HIGHEST MARKET RATES
will be paid by
B. F. CARVER & CO.

HELP!—HELP!!—HELP!!!—All families wanting good Servants, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., will find the largest selection in the city at MRS. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, 135 South Clark street. Reference required of persons wishing employment. Post Office Box 1959.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
Printers and Publishers will save money by calling at
45 Lasalle Street,
in this city, and examining a stock of
PRESSES, TYPE AND FIXTURES,
Embracing everything used in the newspaper or job work line, before purchasing, as they will be sold at much less than half of first cost for ready cash; and many of them are as good as new. Apply to the subscriber, at the old Democrat Office. A. M. TALLY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his
Residence at Racine, Wisconsin.
The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of that city, of good size, and is built with brick—42 feet front, including [illegible] of wine; marble mantels, bathroom, cellar, two wells, cistern, together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and coal houses, &c., &c., on a lot 100 by 240 feet, tastefully laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks,
VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS,
With a fine garden—western front of 1/3 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.
Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation, and perfectly healthy in all [illegible]. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principles as those of Chicago, and the town is pronounced the handsomest in the Northwest. [illegible] for Chicago property, [illegible] by assuming a mortgage. WM. A. MURPHY, 45 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, Or address P. O. Box 2300.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, August 21st, 1861.
The Reaper's Bank, Fairfield, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, in the City of Chicago, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of article two of "an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved Feb. 14th, 1861." JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS Loan and Trust Company having been appointed the Agent of the Reaper's Bank of Fairfield, will redeem the notes of said Bank at PAR IN COIN, and will give SIX MONTHS public notice before termination of the arrangement. D. R. HOLT, Cashier. Chicago, August 28th, 1861.

TO PRINTERS.—The Book and Job Office, formerly belonging to Keemle & Hager, in the City of St. Louis, is offered for sale at such a bargain as to be an inducement to any one to purchase who desires to enter into business in Chicago or elsewhere. The office is in the best of order and complete in all departments for a first class Job Office. Correspondence is solicited and particulars given by addressing CHARLES & HAGER, St. Louis.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS R. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Cook County will file the same with the undersigned on or before the 9th of September, 1861. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk. Chicago, August 18th, 1861.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, Out Houses, &c. very cheap. Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box 4284, or call at 51 North Clark street.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Chicago, Aug. 29th, 1861.
SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE.—On and after this date all articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR," will not be received or transported by this road, unless permit issued by authority of the United States, State of Illinois, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago.
C. G. WHEELER, Gen. Ft Ag't

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a cash capital of from Ten to Twenty Thousand dollars, can hear of a safe and profitable business, with a well established manufacturing firm in Cincinnati, to conduct a branch of the business in Chicago. For information apply to JOHN F. DRAKE, Tremont House, Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—Mather & Co's Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft Steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the delivery of Lumber and Salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North Lasalle street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colts, Allen's Sharpe's and other kinds of Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Trim Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools, Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. ☞ Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 122 Lake street.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the Choicest brands of
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of Bakers, Retailers and Shippers.
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 274 South Water street.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—
500 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron,
From the celebrated Missouri Furnace, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. NEILL & WARNOCK & CO., 348 and 350 South Water street.

CARBON OIL!—
Pure Carbon Oil,
THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST
IN THE MARKET.
Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,
AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
LUCIFER OIL WORKS,
PENNSYVANIA.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—
Holders of Scrip in the
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
Can receive the interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago.
A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of December. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

G. MIRASOLE AND MADAME have returned from the country, and he is now
Refitting his Dancing Academy
For a re-opening for fall and winter.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1848, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lake & Johnson's Iron Works, No. 25 Franklin street.

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Of Boston, offer for sale at 24 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their
AXES AND TOOLS.
The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold
At Reduced Prices for Cash.
Address D. D. DANA, Treasurer, Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT,
Cheap for Cash
IRWIN & MOREY, 8 Board of Trade Building.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round,
AT SUMMER PRICES.
VAN SCHAACK,
47—State Street—47
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.
Has a large stock of
FRUIT JARS FOR 1861,
IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN,
Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c.,
Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans.
☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through Bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates. [illegible] They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,
N. W. WRIGHT, of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly Cashier Wright Bank, of Cleveland, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:
PAR.
[illegible]
No. 1.......VALUE 97 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 2.......VALUE 90 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 3.......VALUE 75 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 4.......VALUE 70 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 5.......VALUE 60 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 6.......VALUE 50 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 7.......VALUE 45 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 8.......VALUE 40 CENTS.
[illegible]
Wisconsin—Current, 95 cents. Uncurrent, 40 to 65 cts.
We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense by marking their package "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

Wholesale Houses.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.—
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will
BE SOLD CHEAPER
than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment will please call and see.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30.......LAKE STREET.......30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Men's and Boys' Calf, Kip and Thick Boots, Men's Calf [illegible] Water Proof Boots; together with a full line of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63.......LAKE STREET.......63
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
4,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 lbs BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
18,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
60 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861.......A Card.......1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
.......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.......
Invite the special attention of Illinois Merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
51 and 53 South Water Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Woolens,
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.
THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, [illegible] FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the Very Lowest Market Rates.
[illegible]
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions and Factory prices.
[illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR, [illegible] O. W. BELDEN.

16 & 18.......STATE STREET.......16 & 18
C. C. COOK & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18.......STATE STREET.......16 & 18

COOPERAGE.—Staves and Heads for Flour Barrels, Pork Barrels, Alcohol Barrels [illegible]. C. GOODWIN, 127 South Water street, Agent for the manufacturer.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year.......$ 6.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week....... 12
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year....... 6.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months....... 3.00
Tri-weekly, per year....... 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00)....... 1.50
3 copies....... 4.00
5 copies....... 6.00
10 copies....... 11.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club....... 20.00
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861.

☞ *For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.*

☞ *For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our dispatches report a fight and handsome Federal victory, at Boone County Court House, Western Virginia, on Sunday. Some thirty rebels were killed and forty made prisoners. Not a single man was killed on our side. The town was burned.

GEN. PRENTISS.

That Gen. Prentiss has been superceded by Gen. Grant, will surprise no one who knows the parties most concerned, nor will any one construe the order by which Gen. Prentiss was deprived of his command as any reflection upon his gallantry and zeal. But this must be remembered: Gen. Prentiss was not educated a soldier, and Gen. Grant was. Prentiss has loyalty, and within a certain scope, efficiency; but he has never moved considerable bodies of men, and we presume he is unacquainted with the theories which underlie a General's art. As commandant of a post, or as a Brigadier under the eye of a superior, he would, if courage and steadiness were required, do service of which his friends and his State might be proud; but it is not derogatory to him, that having spent his life as a civilian, he should not, when intrusted with duties which require military knowledge and experience for their proper execution, meet the demands of the emergency, as promptly as one bred to the profession of arms. His courage is unquestionable, and we should willingly trust to his discretion to carry out what military men had planned. We hope that because taken from the head of a column and remanded to his brigade—a thing of every day occurrence in all armies—he will not feel himself obliged to withdraw from the service in which he yet may do a soldier's part. A little reflection will perhaps convince him of his mistake in tendering his resignation; and if he remains with the army, the winter will not pass before the experiences encountered will teach him that skillful commanders are never, like poets, born; they are made.

Iowa Union Nominations.

The Union party of Iowa met in Convention at Des Moines on the 28th, and nominated the following ticket for State Officers:

For Governor—N. B. BAKER, of Clinton.

For Lieut. Governor—COL. DEWEY, of Henry county.

For Supreme Judge—RUFUS NOBLE, of Clayton county.

Mr Baker was the last Democratic Governor of New Hampshire. He has been a resident of Iowa for several years, and is now Adjutant General of the State. The other two gentlemen on the ticket are Republicans.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BULL RUN?

The Facts Stated Semi-Officially.

The Washington *Republican*, printed at the seat of Government, and known to be in the confidence of more than one member of the Cabinet, has the following semi-official revelations that will attract public attention. It says:

The Northern newspapers are just now complaining in chorus, that the Administration does not prosecute the war with sufficient energy. Mr. Weed, of the *Albany Journal*, and Mr. Cummings, of the *World*, join in this chorus, the latter gentleman demanding, specifically, "*more vigor in the field.*" Even the staid *New York Commercial Advertiser* is affected by the excitement, and actually begins to see that it is "a little wonderful that a contest is so long protracted, where the strength of one party preponderates in the enormous proportion of three or four to one."

The press has great power, but these editors will never satisfy the country, that if there is fault anywhere, which we neither affirm or deny, the blame of it lies at any door but its own. It is they who insisted, down to the battle of July 21, and nobody more loudly than Mr. Weed and Mr. Cummings, that the military direction of affairs should be left with Gen Scott; that nobody should interfere with him, and that nobody should even criticise him. It was they who created the public sentiment which compelled the Administration to leave almost everything to Gen. Scott. As we said before, we neither affirm or deny that there has been any fault anywhere in the campaign on the Potomac, terminating in the battle of Bull Run. It is no time to discuss that question. But we do say that General Scott directed the whole of it, and we do say furthermore, that under the manifestations of public opinion, the Administration would not have been justified in taking this direction out of his hands. And we insist that it does not lie in the mouths of editors, who have had their own way about the campaign on the Potomac, who, in fact, directed who should command it, who sustained it, step by step, as it proceeded, and who denounced everybody who presumed to criticise it, now to turn round and complainingly demand "more vigor in the field."

It was Gen. Scott who declined to advance into Virginia, when our troops crossed the Potomac on the 24th of May. It was General Scott who, down to the 17th of July, forbade Gen. Patterson to take the offensive. It was Gen. Scott who refused Gen. McClellan permission to advance into the Valley of Virginia.

We do not say that General Scott erred in his policy. He may not have overrated the danger of putting raw troops into action. His theory of going into camps of instruction until fall may have been the wise one. On that point we now affirm nothing and deny nothing. But that his policy was such as we have described, and that all these New York editors, Troy, Blanch and Sweetheart, did nothing for three months but denounce everybody who questioned the infallibility of Gen. Scott, is a fact patent to all men.

Not a few of the very men who now demand of the Administration "more vigor in the field," are the identical men who, on the heel of the battle of July 21, were denouncing the President and the Cabinet for precipitating that ill timed and disastrous action.

The theme is an exhaustless and very tempting one, but we shall not follow it up further than to say, that the efforts who were the subjects of Gen. Scott down to the 21st of July, are not the men whose censures of anybody's slowness will count very much with an intelligent public.

We hope and trust, and believe, that Gen. McClellan will take his own time, and without the least regard to military critics, who change their system with every change of the moon, and sometimes more rapidly than that. Their present humor is for cavalry charges, *a la* Murat, but only yesterday, they were thumbing over all their school books, for pithy things said by, to, or of, the Roman General Fabius. What their key note may be made to-morrow, it passes the understanding of man to foresee.

Gen. Rousseau's Troops.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* thus describes the troops under Gen Rousseau, now in Camp Jo Holt:

Camp Holt has hitherto contained no force which courtesy itself could style other than an armed mob; *but now a well appointed and formidable army is rapidly emerging out of its chaos of tatterdemalions. No volunteer camp ever contained finer or better fighting material.* The exact number of men here cannot be ascertained: but two thousand will probably cover the whole.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—It is understood that *The New York World and Courier and Enquirer*, was sold out a few days ago, machinery, stock, good-will, and all, to Mr. John R. Ford, one of the principal stockholders, for $30,000. Out of this sum, Mr. Ford is to pay all the debts incurred by the establishment since the 1st of July last, and the $17,000 mortgage on the press, held by Mr. Hoe. As *The World* paid $100,000 (in stock) for *The Courier and Enquirer* a few weeks since, Mr. Ford has evidently obtained a bargain. The expenses of *The World* are said to be $1,500 a week in excess of the receipts, the old *Courier* advertisements bring by the year, and paid for in advance, proving a loss, instead of a source of income to *The World* concern. The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper, has cost the proprietors $230,000 in cash, and their journal the very slight reputation for piety which it established at the start.

The Journal of Commerce will probably announce this morning the retirement of Mr. Hallock, his half of the paper having been purchased by Mr. D. M. Stone, the commercial editor, and Mr. Wm. C. Prime, the "W" correspondent of *The Journal*. The other half is still owned by the heirs of Mr. David Hale. Hereafter, *The Journal* will be independent in politics, patriotic in sentiment, and a first class medium of the commercial community. Its circulation through the mails, under the new regime, will be unimpeded, and many of its old friends and patrons having returned and promised it their support.—*N. Y. Tribune.*